by the pupil. The different parts of seive exercises; the simpler forms of oduced first, and the more complex sen-nels rule and principle is illustrated by sing examples; and the elliptical sad resion are received till the last. A exercises, with a strict adherence will enable the pupil to parse fluently

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rinted than of any other school book of

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listory, by Rev. Jos. Emerson.

refraim from remarking with

RT'S EXAMINATION of the Repertory, originally published in

e Inspiration of the Scriptures.
Professor in the Theological S

, and the Manner of its Occurrence.

24. Preached at the opening of the in Rutgers Street Church, on Thurs-1829. By Samuel H. Cox, D. D. Street Presbyterian Church.

Street Catechien; containing Catechetinaphrase, and a new and regular Series Answer. First American from the stion.

erspicuity, and conclusiveness, I think it uncommon vigor, as well as a heart of the thin rubbestion, as one for for sale, by CROCKER & BREWS-ington Street, Boston. Jan. 6.

SWOLD'S SERMONS-In Press. at will be published a volume of SER-tht Rev. A. V. Griswold, D. D. Bishop

open page and will be sold in boards for and in their names to R. P. & o. 79 Washir

PENMANSHIP.
Y FROST informs those parents in Ros-Children to improve their Penmanship, ed a School for that purpose at No. 4 and in order to accommodate all who may will give lessons at any hour in the day achieves. EVENING SCHOOL.

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IDGE TEMPERANCE STORE. ber would inform his friends and customers, artly relinquished that part of his business in the sale of distilled spirits; and while of his present customers, but also of his work WILLIAM BROWN.

, Jan. 1, 1830.

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Bellent Lines of Post Coaches, running beBuffilo, Lewiston and Niegara Falls, and
th Utica, Syracuse, Aubure, Canandnigua,
lester and Lockport the Sabbath.—Office at
Market-St. near the Steam-Boat Landing;
seem;—the National; and Columbian Hotels,
filiale daily, except the Sabbath.—Office at
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uiston daily, at 4 o'clock in the morning, exit.—Office at Colt's, Lewiston Hotel.
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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1830.

TERMS. Cor a single copy, \$3 a year—or \$2,50 in advance. To Agents or Companies, 6 copies for \$19,50 in advance.

EDITORIAL.

ON EXPOSITORY PREACHING. A Dissertation read before an Association of Ministers
the question—" Would the adoption of the expository

NO. 4....VOL. XV.

method of preaching, instead of that which is come practised, be useful?"

[Continued.] ractized, be useful?" [Continued.]

I have described the method of preaching which

may be termed expository. I am now to mention its inconveniences and its advantages. Its Inconveniences.

1. The adoption of this method might render our discourses more deficient in unity and systematic arrangement. Rhetoricians justly consider unity of subject as highly important is every part is discourse, and those sermons are undoubtedly the most lucid and forcible, which avoid the crowding together of many propositions or subjects, and make all the several parts tear upon one leading point. The number of discourses which violate this rule, and contain singly sufficient matter for three or four, is already too great for the efficiency of our ministerial office. I would by all means concentrate the thoughts of our public speakers, rather than adopt any plan which would make them more scattered and disconnected. But an expository sermon, if well conducted, need not make them more scattered and disconnected. But an expository sermon, if well conducted, need not be more deficient in unity and lucid arrangement than one in the common form. The lecturer is not obliged to crowd and huddle his topics togethcucusly. The sacred writers, and so far as we know the primitive Christian preachers, did not adopt the structure of the modern sermon; yet they did not wander from their subject, nor accumulate one topic upon another in wild confusion.

And it is worthy of consideration, whether we are not now too confined; and whether a more discursive method, preserving an obvious connection and a bearing upon some one important point, is not better. Does not the practice of the sacred writers and speakers furnish us an example in this respect, which we ought to imitate to a greater extent than we have usually done? It our different circumstances justify a deviation from their manner, have we not made the deviation too great, or too con-stant? Why should we always imitate the exam-ple of Paul, in one or two argumentative and systematic epistles; and neglect the example of so many other zacred writers, and even of the same apostle, in a greater number of instances? It would be a serious inconvenience attending the change of our practice, if it would make us random preach-ers; but perhaps it is in our power to obviate that

ers; out pernass it is nour power to obviate that effect; and a greater variety, combined with unity and system, would be a valuable improvement.

2. Possibly the adoption of the expository practice would tempt us to indefence, in regard to our preparations for the pulpit. If it should, evil would be the day, in which the practice was commenced, it is true that hurried preparations are not explu-It is true that hurried preparations are not excluded by the present practice, even if it be our invariable rule to write out our discourses fully. The oversight of the flock, parochial labors, the cares of a lamily, the interruptions of business and com-pany, with the inducements to a great deal of mispany, with the inducements to a great deal of mis-cellaneous reading, often throw our preparations into a brief space of time, and perhaps when the mind is jaded and the physical energy exhausted. Then, the task must be performed. A text must be selected, a plan formed, thoughts conjured up, and a sermon written. Our own painful recollec-tions, if not the indifference or intractableness of our hearers, too strongly convince us that the per-formance was too crude and hasty. We are con-scious too of a propensity, when thus driven, to take easy and familiar subjects, and make up in de-clamation and verbosity for the want of original thought, conclusive argument, and well directed apclamation and veroosity for the want to right into thought, conclusive argument, and well directed application. Now it may be easier still to read a chapter to my audience; to make a running comment, consisting of truisms and common place aphorisms; to add a few warm exhortations; and fill up my half hour with an exercise, which the su-perficial hearer will prefer to the ablest sermon, be-cause it is more lively and familiar. It may be that a should rely on the hope of making such a discourse without effort, and so become more dilatory than I am already. If so, let me be ever bound to the written and methodical sermon, with the short text. But if I am disposed to indolence, the methodical sermon will not save me. If I sleep over my preparation, I may have a subject and adhere to it closely; but my proofs in their connections will be poorly examined, my positions will be taken with a hazardous haste, my arguments will be unekilled. a hazardous haste, my arguments will be taken with a hazardous haste, my arguments will be unskilfully arranged & weakly supported, & my application will fail to come home with overhearing force upon the conscience or melting persuasiveness upon the heart. The evil may be greater, and probably would be, where I scarcely oblige myself to think at all, but follow the sacred writer step by step, and repeat his ideas in other language.—The truth is, however, that an indolent spirit will betray itself under any mode of public labor, and make of necessity an indolent and efficient ministry. On the other hand, one who watches for souls and is resolved to make full proof of his ministry, may find wide scope for his diligence and ardor in preparing expositions. To be done effectually, this method requires even more labor than the old one. The exercise should be as thoroughly studied and as carefully written, as the most Isbored sermon. And a minister who would magnify his office, or save souls from death, or maintain his reputation as a faithful preacher, would have certainly as many inducements to effort in this case as in the other.

fort in this case as in the other. fort in this case as in the other.

3. The expository method might be less favorable than the present one, for establishing the people in Christian doëtrine. I have heard this objection alleged; and I admit there might be a strong tendency to such a result, against which it would be necessary to guard. It is highly desirable that our people should understand the system of divine truth, and be well established in every doctrine of the gound. For this nurrous great exprisions should be greatly as the strong that the system of the ground. truth, and be well established in every doctrine of the gospel. For this purpose great exertions should be made by ministers, both in their public preach-ing, and in their attention to the youthful part of their charge. And if the exposition of scripture in this particular mode, would scatter the ideas of people and unhinge their faith in what God has spoken, let it not be thought of. A running and careless exposition unquestionably scould do it. But I cannot but believe, that a lucid and method-ical exposition would very much assist us to indoc-But I cannot but believe, that a lucid and methodical exposition would very much assist us to indoctrinate our hearers. If so, their faith would be drawn more directly from the Bible, and rest upon their minds with greater divine authority, that that which they receive, from human systems, and confessions, and formularies. Besides, the knowledge and the mental habits of most persons are such, that line upon line, precept upon precept, here a little and there a little, convey instruction to them better than formal treatises and catechisms, or any process of dry discussion.

process of dry discussion.

Incomensioners, I admit, would attend the expository method of preaching; but I trust they are not insurenoustable. I think also that this method has some decided advantages.

[To be concluded,]

RELIGIOUS.

For the Boston Recorder. RESULT OF COUNCIL AT ABINGTON

An Ecclesiastical Council consisting of Pastors and Delegates from seven neighboring churches, convoked by letters missive, from the 8d church in Abiggton, assembled on Tuceday, Jan. 5th, 1880, for the purpose of dissolving, if thought expedient, the connection between said Church and their Pastor, the Rev. Samuel W. Colburn, at their request. The Conneil having been duly organized, and having given a patient hearing to the respective parties, came unanimously to the following

RESULT.

Brethren and Friends of this Church and Society.

RESULT.

Brethren and Friends of this Church and Society,
The Council convened at your request have attended, with deep and preverful interest, to the story consideration, and now report to you the result of those discussions which have occupied so many anxious hours.

The question submitted to us is, whether the relation which has subsisted for sixteen years past between you and your Pastor, the Rev. Mr. Colburn, shall now and henseforth cease. This, brethren, is a question of high importance. Its decision must draw after it a train of momentous consequences literally endless. The connection of a Pastor with his flock, and a minister with the people of his charge, is accred. It should neither be formed nor dissolved without solemn and prayerful deliberation, and a supreme regard to the manful deliberation, and a supreme regard to the man-ifest will of God, and the interests of His cause. We are acting, in this case, for eternity; and we wish to act so that the light of eternity, when it shall break forth upon the motives and reasons of our conduct, may not put us to shame. We have therefore diligently searched for the ground, on which your proposal to remove your present pas-tor, rests. What has he done to forfeit your contor, rests. What has he done to forfeit your confidence? What has he refused to do in luifiment of his professional obligations? To what departure from the faith, or what violation or neglect of duty, have you pointed us, as a cause of separation? Nothing—absolutely nothing, of the nature of impeachment or complaint, has appeared against him. No attempt has been made to substantiate any specific allegation prejudicial to his moral, Christian, or ministerial character; but in all these respects, the most honorable acknowledgments have been made concerning him. And yet his dismission is demanded, because, it is said, his prospect of future usefulness is precluded by the existing state of feeling toward him in the church and society. At the same time, though he has spent his most valuable years in your service, and is now his most valuable years in your service, and is now past the meridian of ministerial life, you decline securing him any indemnity for the temporal risk and sacrifice necessarily attending his removal at this period; and express a willingness to send him forth with his dependent and heart-stricken family, without any other refuge or resource beneath the skies, than may be found in the unpledged friendskies, than may be found in the unpledged friendhis of the week of the first than the first th vise a reconsideration of the measures which you have adopted. Your conduct at this juncture will be observed by the surrounding public with deep interest; and the facility of your future movements, and the renewal and continuance of your Gospel privileges, may depend in no slight degree upon the attitude you now assume, and the character which you acquire in the view of the pious and discerning arms you. If the state of your feelings or the course of your conduct, or other upontrollable, circular to the course of your conduct or other upontrollable, circular to the property of the pious and the course of your conduct or other upontrollable, circular to the property of the pious and the course of your conduct or other upontrollable, circular to the property of the pious and the course of your conduct or other upontrollable, circular to the property of the pious and the course of your conduct or other upontrollable, circular to the property of the pious and the course of the pious and the pious a course of your conduct, or other uncontrolable cir-cumstances, should constrain our beloved and re-spected brother to discontinue his faithful labors here, and go from you, he, will carry with him our warmest wishes, and most earnest prayers for his warmest wishes, and most earnest prayers for his augmented and protracted usefulness and prosperity. And we beseech you, brethren, to treat him in such manner, as will justify also the hope, that the many blessings which he has pronounced upon you, may not all return to his own bosom; but that you, who have for so many years been his hope and the interpretation has been added to the product of and his joy, may yet be his crown of rejoicing, even before the Lord Jesus Christ at his coming. (Signed by)

Jesus Christ at his coming.

ABEL RICHMOND, Moderator,

DANIEL HUNTINGTON, Seribe,
JONAS PERKINS, Ass't. Scribe.

From the Rel. Intelligencer. UNION OF STUDY The last Quarterly Register of the American

Education Society, contains a discourse on this sub-ject by the Rev. Mr. Cornelius, which is able, com-prehensive, and what is better than either, practical. The subject of physical education, has been latel elaborately handled, and the public mind impres ed in some degree, with the importance which should be attached to it. It has received and is re-ceiving increased attention from those who have in their hands professionally the business of instruc-tion, and its necessity inculcated on the students under their care. But no where has it yet begun to be treated as a substantive, and cardinal part of the system of education. The pupil has had lessons enough read him, on the necessity of exercise to the healthy and vigorous action of mind and body, and been instructed abundantly on the importance of circuliarity and franchism in district. poody, and been instructed abundantly on the im-portance of simplicity and frugality in his diet. In some instances, too, the conductors of our semina-ries, have so far seconded the resolution of the stu-dent to profit by them, as to provide the necessary space and apparatus for exercise. By precept and recommendation, it has thus been often recognized, as an essential concomitant of study. But no one of our principal institutions, has as yet given earn eat of its sincerity, so far as to assign it a place in their division of time, or impose it on a pupil as an indispensable duty. "The hours of study" remarks Mr. Cornelius, "should be arranged in such a manner, as not to hinder but encourage exercise; in other words, it should hold a prominent, instead of a secondary place, in the distribution of time."—
"The truth is, that the founders and governors of foots Seminaries of Genraling have made no positive most Seminaries of learning have made no positive provision whatever for taking exercise. Their laws and regulations are silent in regard to it. If the student is disposed to exercise three heurs a day, (which is laid down as the least allowance for that purpose) and can contrive to gain time by stealth or some other way, he can enjoy the privilege; but he derives little or no encouragement either from the authority, or the example of his superiors." It is certainly making a daily farce of what we profess and preach, thus virtually to discourage it by our practice, or directly prevent it by casting obstacles in the way: and upon those few who make it a prisciple and a duty to follow the good counsel which they receive, it operates as a hardship—they are required to furnish their tale of bricks without straw. The evil, in spite of the light which is most Seminaries of learning have made no positive The evil, in spite of the light

thrown upon it, will still continue to exist, unless the remedy be undertaken with decision and method. Our young men, as much and as long as the evil has been deplored, will continue to be educated to learned uselessness. Mervous and bodily imbecility—jaundiced livers—discaused eyes—and bleeding lungs, must be as they have been the final trophice of learning; and the early wreck of a constitution or premature death, the criterion of great uninds, and great attainments. What should be thought of the machinist, who continues to augment the moving power of his machine, with no regard to the construction, or material of which it is composed? or of the engineer and ship-builder, regard to the construction, or material of which it is composed? or of the engineer and ship-builder, who should double the bulk and power of his engine, without a proportionate care to the hulk in which it was to ply. The student who has exercised and enlarged only the attributes of his mind, is as incomplete a man, as the pugilist and boxer, whose education has been spent on his resceles and sinews."

sinewa."

The discourse of the Rev. Mr. Cornelius, was delivered before an Association of Students for Mechanical Labor, at the Seminary in Andover. The mode, the kind, and degree, of exercise best fitted for the student, are discussed by him; and the results of various associations, where the experiment of uniting labor with study has been tried, are collated for the purpose of showing their comparative merits, and their uniform success. The most interesting and satisfactory experiment by far which has yet been tried in this country, is that of the Association for whom this address was written.

The character of this seciety, and the heart's desire doubtless of the speaker, the apostle as he is of

sire doubtless of the speaker, the apostle as he is of evangelical education in this country, led him to give the subject a bearing to which we wish princi-pally to direct the attention of the Christian public. It is the facilities which the plan there and elsewhere adopted, holds out for the education of indigent pious young men for the ministry. The results of the experiments at Andover, which have already been published, and others exhibited by Mr. Cornelius, abundantly show, that the union of mechan-ical or agricultural labor with study, offers an op-

ical or agricultural labor with study, offers an opportunity for pious young men, not only to educate themselves free of expense and dependence, but of presenting the Church, at the end, with the efficient labors of men of sound mind and limb.

Mr. Cornelius closes his survey of the subject by "presenting some reasons why the friends of education, and especially the friends of the Redeemer, should unite their efforts to extend the benefits of this system throughout our country.

1. I would urge, as one reason, the facility with which the work may be accomplished. What has been done once, may, under similar circumstances, be done again.

be done again.

Can it be doubted, that the work is practicable, now that the public mind has been enlightened and kindled by numerous successful experiments, and so many young men, connected with Institutions of great respectability, have come forward and nobly set the example? Let the friends who stand ready set the example? Let the friends who stand ready on every occasion to sustain and promote the interpolation of the respective of the requisite funds, and with these provide the means of agricultural or mechanical labor, or both; let them institute a boarding establishment for such as choose to defray their expenses by the fruits of their rearnings; let the hours of study be accommodated. earnings; let the hours of study be accommodate to those of exercise; let a man of competent qual fications be found to superintend the enterprise, and the officers and instructers give to the object the weight of their opinion and example; and, then, let it be known far and near that provision has been made for the accommodation of those students who may be disposed to avail themselves of these advantages; and success will not only be certain, but vantages; and success will not only be certain, but the effort will place at the disposal of the Institution a fund better than money, and more effectual per-haps than any other in promoting all the great and leading interests for which the Institution was es-tablished.

2. The adoption of some such plan seems abso lutely necessary, to prevent the waste of health, and life, and usefulness, which the church of Christ has for years sustained, to the ruin of some of the fair-est and brightest prospects which have opened a-

round her.
The American Education Society whose history I have been called particularly to observe, has a tale of lamentation and woe to tell on this subject. Not far from THIRTY young men under its patronage, some of them possessing distinguished talents and piety, have sunk into their graves before their age, some of them preserves their graves before their preparatory course could be finished; and as many more have been permanently disabled and laid aside from their labors, by the failure of health.

Not less than five thousand dollars, it is supposed,

has been appropriated in this way in vain. And this waste of intellect, and piety, and influence, as well as of funds, must continue and increase, unless effectual measures are taken to prevent it. Shall not an effort be made to accomplish this end? Are the wants of the church and of the world so faw, that we can allow consider the providing of the that we can allow ourselves to be prodigal of the health and lives of those who are to supply the spiritual necessities of men—or have we receiv from the Lord Jesus Christ a license to squand the sacred funds deposited in his treasury? Let the system which has been advocated in this discourse be adopted, and we believe that this waste will be prevented, at least in the degree in which it now

INTERPRETATION. To the Editors of the Recorder.

Shuckford, in his Connexion of Sacred and Pro-Shuckford, in his Connexion of Sacred and Protane History, explains what has usually been considered quite a difficulty in the Old Testament History. I refer to the Israelites borrowing of the
Egyptians various valuable articles previously to
their departure. It has been considered surprising
that God should have sanctioned a step of such
apparent dishonesty. Shuckford remarks as follows.

The Hebrew word which our translators have

The Hebrew word which our translators have rendered "to borrow," Ex. iii, 93, and xii, 35, is shaal, which signifies not to borrow, but to ask one to give. It is the very word used in Psalm ii, 8; "Ask of me and I will give thee the Heathen" &c.' After some farther remarks, he says that Josephus confirms his interpretation, and quotes the following language from that writer, "The Egyptians made the Hebrews considerable presents; and that some did so in order to induce them to go the sooner away from them, others out of respect to, and upon account of the acquaintance they had with them."

Will you not, Messrs. Editors, or will not some

Will you not, Messrs. Editors, or will not som Hebrew scholar among your readers, inform us whether this is the true meaning of sheel. In how many, and in what places does the word occur? Does the word lend, Ex. xii, 36, throw any light upon the subject? A communication upon this subject will gratify and instruct

Brale Class. HINTS TO A YOUNG MINISTER.

What occasion has the Christian preacher to confound grammar and sense, in using the personal pronoun? For example, "We shall attempt, my brethren, to establish the truth of the following proposition." Whom does the preacher mean by use? Himself and hearers?—or himself and other preachers?—or himself and hearers who are present, nor the fraternity of preachers who are absent, have anything to do in proving that proposition. Why then should one man speak of himself in the plural, because he is in the pulpit, any more than if he were talking to a tenth part of these hearers in a conference room, or to one of them in his study, or giving instruction to his child or domestic? Again; "We know that while, as a minister of Christ, it is our duty to urge you to repentance, we are a sinner before God, as well as you." That the following examples are notocasional trips of haste is probable, because they are taken from sermons printed by their authors.—And, now, brethren, we affectionately ask, why is not this duty faithfully performed by you all?—What is your objection? That the preacher began this address as one man, is evident, because he continues it in the singular; "I know that I speak to some," &c. and thus for some time, I goes on with the exhortation which we had begun. Again; an address at an ordination has this instance, "We know well the anxieties that press upon your spirits an address at an ordination has this instance, "We know well the anxieties that press upon your spirits at this solemn hour; for see have felt them all, and can tell you, after seven years' experience, that there is just cause for them all." The obscurity of sense is cleared up by a little reasoning, thus; the preacher could not mean, "we the assembly know," &c.—for they had not been seven years in the ministry; nor we the ecclesiastical council,"-for it were marvellous that they should all have been ministers just seven years; but, "we the preacher know," &c. This is the correct solution no doubt; know," &c. This is the correct solution no doubly for a little before, this plural preacher, calls the candidate "my beloved brother," and repeatedly says, "we speak not," &c. and "we speak," &c. in reference to what had been said by his single self.—In the following quotation I aim only at substantial not verbal exactness. We do not ofter ourselves tial not verbal exactness. We do not ofter ourselves as a learned expositor of that revelation which God has given us; but we say that he is without excuse, who rejects the testimony of God, so often repeated by us, that he "gave his Son to die for us." A revelation given to the preacher! A Saviour given to die for the preacher, in distinction from other men! His incongruous use of pronouns makes him say this; but surely this is not his meaning. One more instance may be added; it is a senior. ing. One more instance may be added; it is a sentence with which I heard a minister begin his closing prayer after sermon. "We pray thee bless the truths which we have now dispensed to these dying hearers. In a petition thus expressed, how could the assembly unite? The hearers had not been discensing truth. been dispensing truth.

ar sir, if you have fallen into this solecism in pulpit phraseology, just look a moment at the simple language of Christ and Apostles, and see what a strange transmutation of the New xee tament would be made by such a blending of personal pronouns. One example from Paul must "Let no man think us a fool. Are they Hebrews? so are we. Are they Israelites? so are we," &c. Thrice were we beaten with rods; once were we stoned," &c. What a curious address must this have been to the Gentile converts of Co-rinth. Spirit of the Pilgrims.

From the 1F. Recorder. IMPORTANT QUESTIONS.

Mr. Editor,—I send you the following inquiries, with the hope that, should you publish them, they may benefit some of your readers. As we have lived to the commencement of another year, it becomes us all to renew our efforts to promote the

glory of God and the good of souls. And, 1st, Have you family worship in your houses, morning and evening? If so, can you not render that service more interesting and instructive to your children and domestice? If not, is it proper that you should attempt it? Try.

2. Have you a Sabbath School in your Church? If so, can you not add to the number of those who

2. Have you a Sabbath School in your Church? If so, can you not add to the number of those who share in its advantages? If not, can you not, in conjunction with others, establish one? Try.

3. Have you a Tract Society? If so, can you

not extend its operations, and thus add to its usefulness? If not, is it impossible to form one? Try.

4. Have you a Temperance Society? If so, can you not persuade others to join you? If not, would it be any harm to Try?

5. Are there not families in your city, district, or county, destitute of the Bible? Have you made

county, destitute of the Bible? Have you made any inquiries, or felt any deep interest in this mat-ter? And can you not do more, in spreading the word of life than you have ever done? Try.

6. Have you not neighbors who live in the negect of the means of grace, and can you not per-uade them to meet with you in the sanctuary, or where "prayer is wont to be made?" Try.

where "prayer is wont to be made?" Try.

7. Have you secured an interest in the great salvation? If so, are you growing in grace? If not, is not the present, the accepted time? Try yourselves by the only infallible rule of faith and practice—the Worl of God.

yourselves by the only infallible rule of faith and practice—the Word of God.

9. Have you considered it your privilege to contribute as God has prospered you, towards the promotion of benevolent objects, as well as to pray for their success?—And cannot your liberality be more bountiful—your prayers more fervent—and your faith stronger? Try.

9. Have you done all that it became you as a man and a Christian to do? If not, is not the love of Christ sufficient to constrain you hereafter to be more faithful in his service? By every means in your power should you not Try.

in your power should you not Try.

Finally.—As "the time is short," and as there

Finally.—As "the time is short," and as there is much to do, ought you not firmly and prayerfully to resolve that this year—should you live—you will live nearer to God, than ever, and more to his glory?

Ponder upon these questions, my friend, and es-Ponder upon these questions importance.
TITUS.

For the Boston Recorder.

WHAT SHALL BE DONE? MESSES. EDITORS,-In view of the low state of

MESSES. EDITORS,—In view of the low state of vital piety in the churches, and the boldness which infidelity is assuming, and the pressing call for faithful self-denying laborers in the vineyard of the Lord, is it not a time that peculiarly calls for fasting, humiliation and prayer? We read, both in the Old and New Testament of this being a means resorted to in times of calamity—and of many happy deliverances in consequence of it. We ought with gratitude to acknowledge that much is doing towards the spread of the Gospel; but is it not a time when pride (in various forms,) covetousness which is idolstry, and jealousies also exist in an alarming degree? Oh, what need of the purifying influences of the Spirit upon the churches. How little self-

denial is practised. How little of the spirit of Christ is exhibited, who prayed for his murderers to teach us a forgiving spirit, who washed his disciples feet to teach us condescension, who went about doing good, often spending whole nights in prayer. How few sacrifices are made for the sake of giving more towards the spread of Christ's kingdom!

We ought to view with sorrow and deep abatement the laxury and extravagance prevalent in the churches. How much time, money, and influence are logt in superfluous dress, a needless variety on our tables, and costly furniture. Oh, is it not a time that calls for self-denying effort; for deep searchings of heart; for earnest prayer, and a benevolant spirit? Then let Christians fast and praymore; and deny themselves some of the luxuries of life, for a two fold purpose; to promote their personal holiness and to give more towards the extension of their Redeemer's hingdom. And let them come up to this glorious work with "one accord." Surely the fields are white for the harvest and the laborers few. What a privilege that we may be instrumental of hastening the milleunium day! What infinite condescension in God to research teether means. Let every Christian be ready to say, Lord what wilt thou have ms do? W—.

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

For the Boston Recorder. A NEW EXERCISE FOR SABBATH SCHOOLS AND BIBLE CLASSES .- No. II. Explanatory Remarks.

Each chapter is divided into sections. The sen-Each chapter is divided into sections. The sentiments and remarks derived from the text, are arranged under the particular section to which they, respectively, belong. The instructer, having directed his class to turn to the place where the leason is found—will require the first section to be read. He will then read the sentiment, or remark, which cases first in the lesson and sek one of the read. He will then read the sentiment, or remark, which occurs first in the lesson, and ask one of the class, the following question;—How do you infer this sentiment from the portion of scripture which has been read? or—What ground do you see for this remark, in this section? or, How would you derive this important rule of duty from the passages which have now been read? 'The form of the question may be varied to suit the subject, according to the discretion of the teacher; but, the above serve as a specimen.

In an exercise of this kind, where the judgment,

as well as the memory, is to be employed, the mind of the youthful learner should not be severely taxed at first. The teacher will, therefore, in putting his questions require more, or less, according to circumstances. It is suggested, whether, in every circumstances. It is suggested, whether, in every Sabbath school, a higher class might not be formed to be called, perhaps, the advanced class, composed of the best scholars in the school, and selected from of the best scholars in the school, and selected from the lower classes by delegation, who should be examined publicly by the superintendent, at the close of the other exercises, while the whole school should be experied to turn to the place, and to observe the answers given. It would soon be highly honorable to be chosen into such a class; and the distinction would exert a happy influence upon the honorable to be chosen into such a class; and the distinction would exert a happy influence upon the industry of the lower classes. At the same time, such a recitation would afford a favorable opportunity to the superintement, of instructing all the members of the school in the great practical truths of the Bible. It is also suggested, whether every pious head of a family might not form the members of the family into a Bible class, and once a week, adopt a similar plan of instruction, with very great advantage? advantage?

The writer will here only add, that while Honry's Commentary will be used as a text-book, for reasons which have before been given, this will not prevent him from introducing the remarks of any practical writer or commentator, who may come within his reach, whenever there may be occasion. Especially, will the invaluable observations of Scott, and Doddridge be kept open before him, and be used with freedom. Occasionally, where a remark is obscurely drawn from the text, the illustration will be supplied, in a smaller type; and, in some instances, original remarks will be added, and questions for self-examination will be given at the close of the section, or chapter. Two, or more chapters may sometimes be included in a recitation. The questions for self-examination, are printed in Italics, and may be used in private, or, be made the

foundation for direct address, by the Teacher.

May the Holy Spirit bless this humble effort to impress divine truth upon the mind, and make it the means of salvation to immortal souls!

MATTHEW, CHAP. I. SECTION I. verses 1-17.

1. Delays of promised mercies, though they exercise our patience, do not weaken God's promise.

2. Grace doth not run in a blood, nor reigning sin neither. God's grace is his own, and he gives or witholds it, as he pleaseth.

Wicked Rehoboum begat wicked Abia; wicked Abia begat good Asa; good Asa begat good Jehosephal; good Jehosephal begat wicked Joram. 3. How abourd is it, for men to reproach others

for the crimes of their ancestors; or, to glory in the

wirtues, or honors, of their own!

Are your parents Christians? You may perish for all that! Are they unconverted, or vicious?

That is no reason why you should not love God, and he hale. SECTION 2. verses 18-28.

1. In dubious cases, it behoves a pious man, to deliberate with great attention, and to choose the

enient, rather than the severer judgment, or meas-2. Those who take care to keep a good conscience, may cheerfully trust God with the keeping of their good names, and have reason to hope that

he will clear up, not only their integrity, but their as the sun, at noon day. 3. It becomes us, it many cases, to be gentle towards those who come under suspicion of having offended, to hope the best concerning them, and make the best of that which, at first, appears bad, in hones it many note better.

hopes it may prove better.

4. He who desires to know, that he may do, the

will of God, and uses proper means of instruction, shall not be left to fall into any fatal error.

5. Christ came not to save men in their sins, nor

to purchase for them a liberty to sin.
6. Those dishonor the Bible, and are likely to

6. Those dishonor the Bible, and are likely to mistake its true meaning, who separate the New-Testament, from the Okl.

Are you up to be severe in your opinions and remarks concerning others? When your own character is lying under suspicion, can you quietly leave the vindseation of it, with God? Do you labor, diligently, on all such occasions to ascertain what God would have you to do? Are you hoping for salvation, and yet living in a single known sin? Do you regard the vahole Bible as given by inspiration of God, and receive it as the rule of your conduct?

REVIVALS.

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WESTERN, OFFIDA CO.

WESTERN, OFEIDA CO.

The following was addressed, to us last week, by Rev. Mr. Gale, of Whiteshorough:—"Last Sabbath was a day of great interest in the town of Western. The Lord's supper was administered there, and sixteen adults received the ordinance of haptism. Twenty-one in the whole, were received to the church, on profession of faith. A considerable number of these were such as ought to have performed this duty in the last revival. The rest were recent converts. Four elders were ordained, and the hopse was crowded to overflowing. Great solemaity and attention prevailed. The number of converts in the present revival is not ascertained; but it is considerable, and the good work is spreading over the hifts, as well as through the valley of that interesting town; over which, till of late years, moral darkness has briedded.

"It is a fact, worthy of notice, that a great portion of those who have obtained hopes in this revival, were more or less convicted in that of 1925, and have never, as they now confess, been at peace with themselves, although some of them have talked and acted much against revival men and measures. Is it not more than probable that this is the case with many others in other towns, and that the bustle and opposition which they make to good things, is only an effort to drown the clamours of their connecepore, and to prevent being suspected of serionsness?"

CLINTON CO. N. Y.

CLINTON CO. N. Y.

Mr. Foot, a clergyman well known to many of our readers in this part of the country, writes from Champlain, under date of January 1st, as follows:— "I came from Montreal here in May last, sick; but "I came from Montreal here in May last, sick; but soon got able to preach. A revival commenced immediately, and has continued ever since with power. It is now as interesting as ever. Persons of the first character and influence in the county have been made subjects, and of every class, to the number of perhaps 150 or more. The work has spread, and is now in progress in five other societies in the county. In some of them it is powerful. I am pressed every way, and am almost worn out. One may be reminded, in looking at this region, of the scene witnessed in Oneida county three years ago. The towns visited, besides Champlain, are Chazy, Beekmantown, Plattsburgh, Peru, (two societies, Keeseville and Clintonville.) These are Presbyterism. Other denominations share in the work."

Revival in Essex, Vi.—A correspondent says,

Revival in Essez, VI.-A correspondent says, "It will doubtless be gratifying to the readers of the Caronicle, and Christians in general, to learn that a powerful work of grace is in progress in the that a powerful work of grace is not that a powerful work of grace is not town of Essex. It commenced last fall, and now numbers, doubtless, but a little less than one hundred hopeful converts. Also in Colchester, I have been informed recently, there is a work of grace commenced, and a number have passed from death Vt. Chren.

INTELLIGENCE.

GREECE.

TRANSLATION OF A LETTER FROM A GREEK LADY TO THE LADIES OF AMERICA, DATED ISLAND OF

The letter, of which the following is a translation, is from a Greek lady who formerly resided in Constantinople. At the commencement of the revolution, she had a husband and babe, and all the accessaries to human happiness which wealth is able to command. But one morning, during that period of cruel massacres in the Turkish capital, her husband was missing, and she never heard of him again. For some unknown reason, neither she nor her possessions were otherwise molested, and she was allowed to fee, with her mother and babe, and such of her effects as she could carra away, to Syra, where she is at present residing. Her personal appearance is said to be interesting, and she has taken a lively interest in the female department of Doct. Korck's school.—In her letter she speaks of the contribu-tions of American friends towards the female school as havtions of American friends towards the tennie school as nav-ing exceeded what the Greeks had given. She refers to the liberal and seasonable subscription of Mr. Robertson, of the American Episcopal Missionary Society; to the sub-scriptions of Messrs. Anderson and Smith; and perhaps to the flict, that the school was originally founded at the ex-pense of the American Board of Missions, through the nev of Mr. Brewer.

pense of the American bound of stratons, through the agency of Mr. Brewer.

Lading.—The interest which you have felt in the cause of Greece, induces us to take the liberty of writing to you at this time. Our object is so doing it to offer to you the thankagivings of our gratitude for the many benefits which you bestow upon our antion; and to gratify your benevolent hearts by informing/you of the late erection of a building for a Fessale School on the system of Metual Instruction. This information will be the more interesting to you, when the eircumstance is taken into consideration, that this is the first building for a Fessale School ever erected in Greece. To us it is a source of no small gratification to consider, that we have a place where our daughters may go and be instructed in the elementary branches of education, such as reading, writing, arithmetic, and geography, as well as needle-work, &c. The members of this school send you a few specimens of their work, though not very skilfully done, which they hope you will accept as a token of the desire they have to obey your maternal councils and directions. A committee of eight mothers has been appointed to su-

which they hope you will accept as a token of the desire they have to obey your maternal councils and directions.

A committee of eight mothers has been appointed to superinteed this school, and carefully to observe all that respects the moral and literary education of the girls, the number of whom amounts at present to 130. We indulge the hope, Ladies, that you will have the goodness to honor us with letters of advice, directing us how to proceed in the discharge of our duties; and be assured that we shall exert all our powers to follow your directions and tread in your steps, though we be so unworthy.

Led by our former experience of your kindness and liberality, to hope for your generous assistance and your very useful correspondence, we have already commenced our work under the patronage of the friend of our nation and director afthis School, Dr. Korck. We are under infinite obligations to this gentleman. He assisfa as both by word and by Bead. Our children are the daily recipients of his favors. By his unwearied superintendence he increases their diligence, and his benevolent disposition leads hin to reward the poor and destitute in proportion to their necessities. On the 2d of July he gratified us with an examination of all his scholars, in which we wissensed with great plenaure their progress, and saw reason to entertain good hopes for the future.

Canceraing all these things you will be more particularly

ure their progress, and naw reason to entertain good hopes for the future.

Concerning all these things you will be more particularly informed by Mr. Anderson, who has condescended to take charge of our letter. He arrived, as from God, with his companion, Mr. Smith, at the very moment in which we were at a loss how to procure the money secessary for the erection of this School building (our nation being in very greet pecuniary distress, in consequence of our long sufferings, of which you are not ignorant;) and he has not failed to assist w. How ungrateful it would be in us not to mention, that the richest contributions and aids have been received from your benevolent society: they equal all which our countrymes have been shole to offer from their poverty. Yes, Ladies, we are, and we shall be grateful for the benefits conferred by you upon us. We acknowledge you, Ladies, as the benefactresses of the Greek nation.

Hoping that you will honor us with an answer, I subscribe myself the Secretary of the School Committee,

(Signed)

CATRARIEE ZAFFROGLO.

From the New-York Observer.

LETTER PROM LONDON. The following letter just received by a gentleman in this city, from his correspondent in London, affords new evidence that our English brethren are beginning to open their eyes to the alarming progress of intemperance. By the statement that one distiller in London, paid the enormous sum of £18,000 weekly, in the form of duty, to the government, we presume it was not intended to convey the idea that this was his average weekly payment, for in this case, the whole sum paid annually, would be upwards of \$4,000,000: The duty paid on British spirits, by all the distillers in Grant Britais, in 1829, was only \$22,000,000; and we cannot buffers that any one man in the bland, does one fifth part of the distilling business. In any view of the matter, however, it filtertraus the enormity of the evil.

Althor Engel, a release to the geological or the substitute than, the secondary is the substitute that the secondary is the substitute that the secondary is the substitute of the secondary is the substitute of the substitute of the secondary is the substitute of the Subbath, prefiched on the substitute of the substitute of the Subbath, prefiched on the substitute of the profession and and is in gratifying to see the substitute of the profession and the substitute of the Christian Justication Society, on the 10th of this month, which I attended. They reported 1,200 visiters, employed on Subbath afterpoor monthy, in visiting about 28,000 families.

I think integraparance in measuring to the possibility is

families.

I think intemperance, in proportion to the population, is more frequent in Louden than in New York. In some respectarit is of a much worse character, for where you see oute woman in a state of intoxication in New York, making due allowance for the difference in population, you will see

due alloyance for the difference in population, you will see ten here.

It was related by one of the speakers, at the meeting of the Christian Instruction Society, insredible as it may appear, that one distiller in London, paid the enormous weekly sum, in duty to the government, of £18,000.

Since the reduction of the duty on domestic distilled gin, it is suid that the consumption has very greatly increased. Thave has been a meeting held this week, with a view to the adoption of some measures to obtain a repeal or medification of the duty on malt and hops, that the consumption of gin may be curtailed, and beer substituted.

BOSTON RECORDER.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1830.

THE MILITIA SYSTEM.

Highly as we esteem the wisdom of the present Chief Magistrate of this Commonwealth, we are compelled to dis-sent from his views of the Militia System as advanced in his late Message to the Legislature. And we expect but think his Excellency has arrived at very different conclusions from those, which have been embraced by a majority of the most judicious and practical may.

In the first place, however, we admit fully the important

of a Militin, while the world continues as it is, for the defence of the State and the country. A military organization is required by the federal constitution and cannot be dispensed with. We would retain it, and give it a "modified and imwith. We would retain it, and give it a "modified and impreved character," though not in the manner proposed by the Governor. Our fathers repudiated a standing army in time of peace, and put agras into the bands of the peaceful "lords of the soil," to defead all that they value on earth when exigencies require. We drink in the same principles, and rely on the same pulladium for ourselves and for our posterity. The expense of the establishment, in the best form that can be given it, must be a burden; but so much as a necessary and adequate to the purpose will be cheerfully

amount: "to increase the penalties for seglect of duty to such extent as — to enforce the obligations to its personal performance in the train bands; to extend conditional excomption to minors and enrolled persons above the age of thirty; and to repeat altogether the provision for the pay-ment of money as part of the condition of exemption." If and musters are to be kept up, we should highly approve the "exemption," either "conditional" or un-conditional, of all persons within the ages proposed. The operation of this measure would be far more favorable, than
the invidious exemption of privileged classes of the same
age as those who are dragged into the ranks.

At the same time we fully believe, that a different course

At the same time we fully believe, that a different course is pointed out by experience and sound philosophy; and, if we mistake not, it is demanded by public sentiment in this and other States. In several sister States, the change is already effected by legislative enactments. We cannot agree with his Excellency, that the abolition of all military parades "would enterly destroy the institution." Suppose that all male citizens within suitable ages were enrolled; organized into companies &c., and furnished with officers; armed and equipped at the public expense or their, own; and called out once a vear for inspection and review, and if and called out once a year for inspection and review, and if you please for "parade." Then, for the life of the whole em, an energy which is totally wanting now and which on modification of the training system can produce, let the officers be instructed and drilled. Let permanent or occasional schools be opened to which they shall be required to repair for a time prescribed. Let them be collected in sufficient numbers to form militia companies, and each in his turn net the officer and the soldier. Two weeks in a year thus spont by the officers, would probably be sufficient to give them the theory; and when war comes, they will soon

Let these two sciemes be compared on the score of economy; and it will soon be found that the latter would make a great saving to the Commonwealth. We might endow a Beminary, & keep all the officers in it through half the year, Seminary, & keep all the omores in it infough and an excep-cheaper than we can maintain two or three trainings and a muster for all the troops. But a twelfth part of the year need not be devoted for the purpose, and a Seminary would not be wanted. Even if the officers should bear the expense of a few weeks' instruction themselves, they would sacrifice less in the cause than they now do. We are glad to see, however, that the Governor proposes to lop off the treats from the old systems, a step for which he has the thanks of every patriot and every temperate man in the State.

As to efficiency let the two systems be compared. We

be very powerful. Something might be gained by the change; we are very sure that nothing could be lost,—for that which is wanting cannot be numbered." The troops know that they learn absolutely nothing by all their toil and expense; they feel that the whole "parade" is, little else than a solemn farce; they have therefore so motive for exertion. Take away the volunteer companies, who are influ nced by marks of distinction from the regular band, and what is the efficiency of our Militia? Experienced men de-clare with one voice, that in actual war they would as soon depend on men who had never seen a musket if they loved treasure, to teach men-that which they do not and cannot drive intelligent freemen into the ranks for no practical pur pose, but for boys old and young to hoot at? not be attained by the increased severity of the laws Public sentiment will not sustain the measure. The citizens already feel that the burden is grievous; and they will claim to see some little benefit resulting before they will mar an addition.

The Governor is pleased to say, that " organization could no longer be maintained" on the plan proposed. "No one would be found to accept an office of merely nominal comwould be found to accept an onner of merely nominal com-mand, a mockery of title, in a parchment authority over a Master Roll of sames only. Besides, the parchment laws of the United States, on this subject, would be violated, or evaded, in all their provisions, by the effects of such state evaded, in all their provisions, by the energy of legislation. The arrangement of the Militia, required by these statutes, into divisions, and distinctions of minor corps, would soon be destroyed, and the obligations of enrolment and equipment, instruction in tactics, inspections, and returns, cease to be performed."-But really, it is difficult to imagine how militin offices should be more undesirable than they now are, if the new plan were udopted. The office bearers would show themselves less frequently, we grant; but they would wear the same titles as now, be saved from what has often proved a grievous and even ruinous expense, and have the satisfaction of acquiring knowledge in the aci-ences which would be useful to themselves and might beome of great importance to their country.

VIOLATION OF THE SABBATH.

A friend decires us to notice the violation of the sacred day, and the great annoyance that is given to the citizens, by collections of boys for skating on the ice near the Westers Assume. A large number were collected there the last Balbath. Where could their parents or guardinas but The scene of their frolic is in sight from the house of the Mayor.

Agreedy to public section a station of gentlemen from all parts of the finate was held as Haurday evening, in the Representatives' Hall of the State House, to countifer the present relations between the Indiana and the government of his United States. The Hon. Banned C. Allen, of Frackine County was called as the clair, and Henry Hill. Each and Dr. Edward Reprodits, of Boston, were appointed Secretaries. The following resolutions were introduced, after some prefixery observations, by the Hon. Samuel Hour, of Coucord. The cause of the Indiana was pleaded by several speakers, with much earsestiness, truth, and force. Mesers. Brooks of Barnardaton, and Childe, Seeling, and Whitman of Boston, addressed the meeting. The longest address was made by Professor Worcester, of Amherst College, who gave as full and methodical discussion of the subject, as the time would permit. The addressas were all listened to with profound attention.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, as follows:—

1. Resolved, That the present crisis in the relations substituting hetween the Gavorament of the United States and the Indian tribles within our national limits, is such as to justify and demand a public expression of their feelings, on the part of all friends of humanity, justice and their country,

2. Resolved, That, in the opinion of their feelings, on the part of all friends of humanity, justice and their country,

2. Resolved, That and the query in which the eitzens of this Republic have a more vital intorest, than the preservation of bad faith; and that a quick seguidity on this authict should be cherisleed, sepecially at a time, when serious apprehensions are entertained that our nation is about to incur the dishonor and guilt of violating treaties.

3. Resolved, That we consider Indian Nations reeding upon lands derived from their ancestors by immemorial occupancy, and never from their ancestors by immemorial occupancy, and never from their ancestors to those lands, and to exchade all other persons; except so far as this perfe ON THE RIGHTS OF THE INDIANS.

of testies.

7. Resolved, That we should regard it as a great calamity, if, in a plain case, the Government of the United States should forfeit the solema pledges, which have been so often given to a weak and dependent ally; inasmuch as such a course would probably bring upon us the reproaches of mankind, and would certainly expose us to the judgments of Hanven.

mankind, and would certainly expose us to the judgments of Heuven.

8. Resolved, That a committee of 8 be nominated by the Chair to prepare a memorial to Congress, in accordance with the principles of the preceding resolutions, which memorial will be reported by them as soon as convenient, at an adjourned meeting.

9. Resolved, That the same committee be requested to act as a Committee of correspondence, with a view to call the immediate attention of the people in all parts of the Conusonwealth, to this immensely important subject.

The following gentlemen constitute the Connuitee, appointed according to the 8th resolution; viz. William B. Calhous, Leverett Saltonstaft, Charles G. Loring, Rufus Choate, Samuel Hoar, S. M. Worcester, Edward Reynolds, and Joreniah Evarts.

The meeting was adjourned, to be held again in Faneuil Hall, at the call of the Committee.

MR. JEFFERSON AND THE INDIANS.

A respectable gentleman of this city had an interview with Mr. Jefferson, at Monticello, in May 1824, during which the conversation turned on the Cherches question.

Mr. Jefferson was decidedly opposed to the Georgia claim. He remarked, that the Indians were under no obligations to sell their lands; that they have an original title to them; that we had guarantied this title, and the Indians were in disposed to sell them. Respecting the compact of 1802 he remarked in substance, that his had no idea the Federal Government was any further obligated thereby, than to purchase the Cherokee lands whenever the Indians became

posed to sell them at a reasonable price. We offer this statement in corroboration of the following, which we copy from another paper.

In a letter to Gen. Knox, Secretary of, War, Mr. Jefferson, Secretary of State, wrote as follows, under date of Aug. 10, 1791.

In a letter to Gen. Knox, Secretary of, War, Mr. Jefferson, Secretary of State, wrote as follows, under date of
Aug. 10, 1791.

"I am firmly of opinion that government should firmly
maintain this ground; that the Indians have a right to the
occupation, of the lands, independent of the States, within whose chartered lines they happen to be; that until they
cede them by treaty, or other transaction equivalent to a
treaty, no act of a state can give a right to such lands,
that neither under the present constitution, nor the ancient
confederation, had any state, or persons, a right to treat
with Indians, without the consent of the general government; that that consent has never been given to any treaty
for the cassion of the lands in question; that the government is determined to exert all its energy for the patronage
and protection of the rights of the Indians, and the preservation of peace between the United States and them; and
that if any settlements are made on lands not ceded by
them, without the previous consent of the United States,
the government will think itself bound not only to declare to
the Indians that such settlements are without the authority
or protection of the United States, but to remove them
also by the public force."

Memoirs and Works recently published, v. 3, p. 120.
The preceding extract was written at the very time of

Memoirs and Works recently published, v. 8, p. 120.

The preceding extract was written at the very time of the treaty of Holston, between the United States and the Chegokees, by which "THE UNITED STATES GUARANKE TO THE Cherokees all their lands not previously ceded." Mr. Jessenson was a member of the cabinet, and knew in what speak the treaty was understood by Gen. Washington and his advisers.

MASSACHUSETTS CLAIM.

A select committee of the Legislature has made a report on this subject, in which they have copied the language of the official organs of the General Government respecting the claim, without comment. The following is the conclusion of the report, except a paragraph submitting resolves. The resolves assert the principles on which the claim is based, and " respectfully but earnestly request the early attention s to the allowance of it; and also requ stors and Representatives to arge an " immediate provision for the payment of the same."

ators and Representatives to arge an "immediate provision for the payment of the same."

"The Executive, the Secretaries at War, the Committees of Congress, have invariably and uniformly admitted, during the progress of the negotiation for thirteen years past, the validity and justness of so much of the claim as may be within the rules and principles upon which the services of other States have been compensated. On the other hand, the people of Massachusetts, by their legitimate Representatives, the Legislature—their Delegation in Congress—their Agest at Washington and their Executive at home, have respectfully asked no more than equal justice—not at the price of "State leamiliation," but upon a liberal and equitable construction of the constitutional powers and obligations of the General Government. This is the result to which an honest investigation has brought every honest man, whatever may leave been originally his prejudices, who has been officially called to examine the subject. It is the ground upon, which the honesty of public opinion will place it when it shall be understood by the nation.

"It is not of the principles upon which Congress have directed the claim to be audited, that the people of Massachusetts have reason to complain. But a committee of Congress, in 1826, stated the fact, that the claim for services rendered is conformity to the principles of the Constitution, "had never been pleuted, however long it had been sajuriously delayes!." May not the people of this Commonwealth ask, in the presence of the nation, why has Congress permitted an additional "injurious delay," of four years since 1826 ?"

AFRICAN COLONIZATION.

The annual meeting of the Colonization Society was held, in the Half of Representatives, at Washington, on the evening of the 10th instant. A large number of auxiliary societies was represented. The Report of the Board of Managers, is said to exhibit a flattering view of the condition and prospects of the society. Several interesting spisches were delivered, among which, that of the Hon. Mr. Frelinghuy-

Mr. A. Book

sen of New Jersey, is particularly instanced as having pressent a phening and arong increasion.

A resolution, in honor of the assessy of the late President of the Society, Burstano Warners aron, was adopted, on motion of Gen. Walter Joner, who pronounced an eloquent ealogism on the decensed. Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, was unanimously chosen President, and John Cutton Smith, of Connecticut, Theadore Frelinghuyaen, of N.J. and T. F. Grimke, of S.C., added to the list of Vice Presidents.

Pallad.

EDUCATION IN NEW YORK CITY,

Since the proposal was seriously made to establish a University in New York, on the plan of the German Uniersities, Columbia College in that city has proposed to ecomplish the object by an alteration of its plan. This College is Episcopal in its character, and some have deemed it too exclusively so, for its general usefulness.

College is Episcopal in its character, and some have deemed it too exclusively so, for its general usefulness.

It is proposed to establish a second course—(preserving that now in use in classical and mathematical studies,)—of scientific and literary 'instruction, which will culturate the modern languages, the physical sciences, mechanics, &r. any part of which students may pursus. The College will ulso found free scholarships in favor of the public schools, the High School, the Mechanics' and Tradesmens' Society, the Mercantile Library Association, &c., and open its doors to any religious denomination, and to any individuals, to endow prefessorships, and scholarships, the sole right of filling which shall be vested in the party endowing. Public lectureships on most subjects will be extablished, excepting theology. All religious instruction will be excluded, except lectures by the President on the wideness of the Christian Religion in general: expressly prohibiting any reference to the doctrines professed by any particular class of Chystians. Every religious denomination in the city of New York, by its authorized representatives, shall be spatisfed to have always one student who may be designed for the ministry, educated in the college free of tuition. Public lectureships are to be exhabished in Greek, Latin, English, French, Lulian, Spanish, German, and Oriental ligratures. Machical Science and Jurisprudence, Chemistry and its applications, Mechanica and Machines, Mineralogy, and Geology, Intellectual Philosophy, Moral. Philosophy, and Physical and Practical Astronomy.

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN PROTESTANT

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC POLICY.

The following from the "Review of Dwight's Travels in Germany," in the Christian Spectator, is worthy of especial nestee, as illustrating the difference in the policy of the Protestant and Catholic religions, and the consequent difference in their effects in enlightening the human understanding

Frotestant and Catholic religions, and the consequent ofference in their effects in enlightening the human understanding.

Mr. Dwight observes, that there is a great difference between Catholic and Protestant countries in Europe, in the means of education; and that this difference is no where more visible than in Germany. In the Protestant states of the north, most of the pensmtry can read and write; while in Austria and Betaria, the proportion of those who have this elementary education, is very small. Travel through Saxony, he says, and you will not discover a child of ten years old, who has not acquired the rudiments of learning; but cross the Bohenian boundary, and you will soon perceive, that the pensantry are comparatively ignorant. In France, after minute inquiries, he learned, that of the adults among the Catholic peasuatry, a large proportion could neither read sor, write; while among the Protestants almost every, child was instructed.

This difference in instruction proceeds from the different principles of Catholics and Protestants. The reformers saw that ignorance was the foundation of most of the errors and superstitions which they opposed; that the only mode of securing to the people their proper character, was by providing adequate means of knowledge; and that without knowledge, the victory which they had gained would soon be last.

ROMAN CATHOLIC INFLUENCE.

We have seen with surprise the following statement in the Genius of Universal Emancipation, respecting the conductors of public journals in the city of Baltim trust that some " explanation" will appear, which will in

when the some measure retrieve the reputation of the Press.

We have been requested to publish the Prospectus of "The Protestant," a new weekly paper printed at New-York—and we comply with this request because, as we are assured, the drift papers refuse to meet the adert the other transfer or a mother of the work, either gratuitions of for h reasons. or a sortee of the work, either gratuitosis or for a reasonable compensation, although they have not hevitated to publish the Prospectus of the new Catholic periodical, or a notice of it. If it be a fact that the press is muzzled, or overawed, by any sect in this city, state or nation, it is time to look about us ere our liberties are gone forever. On this point we desire, and the public has a right to demand, an

INTERESTING TO SEAMEN.

INTERESTING TO SEAMEN.

On Wednesday the 20th inst. a Mariner's Church was duly organized in this city, connected with the assembly statedly worshipping in the new meeting house for Seamen recently erected on Fort Hill.

The confession of faith and covenant of this new church is constructed with peculiar reference to Seamen. The articles are few and simple, embracing the great clines of Christian doctrine, and it is believed are calculated to meet the views of evangelical Christians of every denomination who admit of free communion. This is what a Mariner's Church should be. Many professing Christians are found among the Seamen passing out of this port, and without a regular church connected with the meeting they frequent, they would have no opportunity to commemorate the dying love of their Redeemer perhaps for years together.

The friends of Seamen in Boston have much reason for gratitude to God on account of the prosperity granted to the labors of the Seamen's Friend Society during the year past. A convenient meeting house is now erected, where a large number of Seamen constantly assemble for worship. Meetings for conference and prayer are statedly attended, and now the organization of a church will bring within their reach the regular administration of all divine ordinances. From the favor thus shown to this enterprize, we incluige the hope that the time is not far distant when the Holy Spirit will be shed forth upon Seamen, and eventually that the promise will be fulfilled that "The abundance of the Sea shall be converted."

From the Western Recorder. READING OF A TRACT BLESSED.

A clerical friend, who recently passed through the county of Oswego, relates the following circumstance:—

A circular internent, who recently passed through the county of Oswego, relates the following circumstance:—

A female, in a scattered settlemept in the woods, about five miles from the county town, providentially met with a religious tract. The reading of it left a solemn impression upon her mind; and her feelings became more and more interested in the truths to which her attention had thus been called. To a near neighbor she related the circumstance which had transpired, and spoke of the gracious influence which had pervaded her soul. The neighbor soon entered into her feelings, and deeply imbibed the spirit which had awakened her friend to the great interests of eternity. The kindling spirit of these two individuals imparted its sacred flame around the settlement, and the blessed work continued to spread, up to the time of our informant's departure from the place. Under the mighty operations of the Holy Spirit, the toughest trees of that moral forest were bending and breaking down. The Sabbath breaker, the profane, the intemperate, alike yielded to his power. A revival of religions was thus witnessed in a neighborhood remote from gospel privileges; and the subjects, for such a scattered population, had become numerous, and were still increasing. The language of such facts carries with it a most obvious interpretation. I might add, that our informant awa several of the subjects of the work, and held the most close and interesting conversations with them.

Yours, &c. V.

SPECIAL BIBLE EFFORT.

Agency for the Bible Cause.—The Executive Committee for the Lower Division of the State of S. Carolina, appointed by the late convention at Columbin, have engaged the Rev. Artemas Boies, the Agent of the American Bible Society for the State of South Carolina, as their general agent. Mr. B, has entered upon the duties of his appointment.

Printal Country May A Townson Control of the American Obs.

ment.

Bristol County, Ms.—A Temperance Convention which met at Taunton.on the 5th inst., voted that a Circular should be addressed to every religious congregation in the county, requesting them to take up a contribution the sat Sabbath in January to nid the funds of the Bristol county Bible Society; that a place of deposit for Bibles should be appointed in every town, and that some person or persons should be engaged in each town to make strict examination, and see that every destitute family is emplied with a copy of the Scriptures; and that it be recommended to the Treasurer of the B. C. B. S. to order two bundred dollars worth of Hibles without delay. For nearly every town in the County persons were found, in the meeting, who pledged themselves to find and supply the destitute in their respective towns.

In Rome, N. Y. the Rev. Mr. Davis, agent of the Am.

In Rome, N. Y. the Rev. Mr. Davis, agent of the Am. Sible Society, has procured subscriptions in a few days to be amount of \$230.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A Bertes of Stripture Prints, from an English set, are published by Perkins & Marvin, They are sufficiently large to be used in the recitations of a class of very small children in a Subfanth School. To each print is subjoined the scripture account of the scene which is represented, or so much of it as' the room, will admit; this is in very large type, adopted to the purpose. These prints are pasted on thick pintelioard for convenient use; and affortivery great assistance in Babbath Schools to bring forward the begin-

The Massachusette Register, and United States Calendar; for 1830 .- This manual appears in its acres omed form, and with its usual variety of matter, What res man can do without a Register of his own State?

business man can do without a Register of his own State?

The Classical Journal and Scholer's' Review. Conducted by John P. Lathrop. Boston: Pulman's Munt, 3 Cornhill, 12mo. p. 24.—This is a neat monthly pamphlet, and is designed to be pullished regularly on the tenth day of each month. The introduction gives a brief outing of the plan, which is intended to import to our youth, many useful branches of education at a much earlier period of his than was formerly considered practicable. It is consemplated to introduce illustrations of the sciences, in philis and familiar language. Best specimens of cumposition frame our schools may be occasionally introduced; and a position of the work will be devoted to biographical electics. A summary of scholastic intelligence, notices of new seminaries, new books in preside literature, &c. Terms, one dollar per annum.—Walchman.

Putnam and the Wolf; or the Monster destroyed. Putnam and the Wolf; or the Monster destroyed. An Address delivered at Ponfret, Conn., Oct. 28, 1829, hefore the Windham County Temperaure Society. By Rev. John Marsh, Secretary of the Connecticut Temperaure successes, and the Society Hartford, D. F. Hobbasan & Co.—This is a spirited pamphlet, full of awakening thoughts and stirring appeals. After alluding to the principal facts in the story of Putnam and the wolf, with which every body is familiar, and to the fact that the audience were "met on the same poot, to bunt a more terrible monster," Mr. Marsh proceeds to point out, in a brief and vivid sketch, who matter and extent of the evils produced by Intemperance—such as waste of property, pamperism, crime, thestruction of insellect, and loss of health, of happiness, of life, and of the immortal soul. There is cause, then, for the alarm that has been sounded, and for driving the monster, as he has been driven, into his den; nay more, for killing him there. How then, can this be effected? Mr. M. answers, "by starvation. No weapon can reach him so long as you feed him."

No weapon can reach him so long as you feed him."

New York Amulet, and Ladies' Literary and Religious Chroniele.—This is the title of another new periodical, to be published at New York and Philadelphinsonee in two weeks. Its "primary object," as stated in its prospectus, "will be, to check the rapid progress of two-alarming evils, so fatally prevalent in our country, viz: Intemperance and Infidelity."

Washington Speciator.—"A paper thus denominated, is now edited at Washington by the Rev. Walter Colum. Mr. C. is a man of strong intellect, beautiful and fervid imagination, and great power of language, and his paper belongs to the first class of periodicals."

Priesteraft Unmasked .- Under this title, a little catchpenny octavo has made its appearance, from a New-York press. The poor little thing appears wonderfully concern-ed about our religious liberties. It is no doubt one of the eptering wedges of infidelity.—Philanthropist.

Proposals have been issued for publishing a newspaper in Woodstock, Vt. to be called "The Horn of the Green Mountains." Is it a norn for hooking, or a horn for bloosing?

Jeferson's Works. - Mesers Gray & Bowen, of this city, have in the press a second edition of Jefferson's Works - the whole of the first edition, of 6000 volumes, having been disposed of in the Southern States.

RECORDERS WANTED.

RECORDERS WANTED.

Wanted, to complete a file of the Recorder for a College
Library, the following numbers:
The first two volumes, for 1816 and 1817, entire.
La 1818, Nos. 31, 47.
1819, 3, 10, 16, 29, 48.
1820, 6, 7, 25, 42, 49, 52.
1821, 11, 13, 16, 25, 31, 33, 34,
1822, 16, 24, 28, 30, 42.
1825, 4, 13, 22.
Any person, who is willing to furnish althor any of those numbers, is desired to forward them to this office, either for a reasonable compensation, or as a grathiny to the College.
The first two volumes would be purchased, either bound or unbound, if complete and in decem preservation.

PROGRESS OF TEMPERANCE.

PROGRESS OF TEMPERANCE.

Dancing.—A company of young people at Similarsville,
Ohio, have informed the citior of the Western Intelligencer
that they have lately lad a ball without ardent spirius. The
editor proposes to them an additional improvement; to form
an association for mutual instruction, which in New-England we should call a Lyceum, instead of dances.

Report of the war department.—Major. Eaton, in his
report to the President, states that orders have been issued
prohibiting any person, when intoxicated, from being enlisted into the military service of the United States, or any
contract to be consummated till time and opportunity are
afforded for deliberation.—Sailor's Mag.

Cumberland County, Me.—A T. Society for the county
was formed by a meeting held in Portland on the 19th inst,
which was addressed by the State agent [Mr. Mead] and
others. About two thirds of the 26 towns have Temperance
Societies, containing each from 20 to 250 imembers.

Beth Mc. A. T. Society and Portland on the County
members.

Zion's Advocate.

Bath, Me.—A Temp. Society has been formed in Bath of 30 or 40 members. The question was asked—May such as traffic in this article belong to the society? Yes, it was said, we only promise not to furnish it for the entertainment of our friends. Ose man arose and said, he would have nothing to do with a Society based on such a foundation.—His observations curried conviction with them. This Society was put upon such a foundation as excluded all who traffic in ardent spirits. It now embraces more than 200 members, and it has already become difficult to provide the control of the control members, and it has already become difficult to purcha spirituous liquors of any kind, at any store of respectabili in Park

in Bath.

Bucksport, Me.—Their Society commenced in October last, with 20 members.—The town then contained 16 retailers. A committee was appointed to wait upon them all, to ascertain how many would consent to abundon the traffic. All except six have done it, and 6 of these have engaged to do so after selling off their present stock.

Baldwin, Me.—In October last: a T. Society was formed here amidst all the opposition and misrepresentation which could be invented. But it now numbers about 100 nombers, and is increasing daily.

Car. Mir.

which could be invented. But it now numbers assent you members, and is increasing daily.

Chr. Mir.

*Virginia.**—The first annual meeting of the T. Soe. of Richmond was field Jan. 8. Its number of members has increased, in one year since it was formed, from \$1\$ to neurons to the properties of t

Society.

Himeis.—A T. Soc. was formed in Edwardsville, on Christmas day, by upwards of 30 persons. Among them were three gentlemen that have been sea captains, who put away at once "the bottle, the small-box, the pipe, the cigar and the chew."

and the chew."

Proneer abr.

Berne, N. F.—This Society was organized on the 11th
of Nov. last, and about one hundred persons male and female were recognized as members—since then it has rapid
by increased in muniburs and influence. It now numbers
102 male 98 female members. Total 200. Alb. Reg.

102 male 96 female members. Total 200. Alb. Reg. A Family Society.—In the county of Jefferson, N. Y. on the first day of the present year, all the members of a family subscribed a menual pledge of abstinence from ardent spirits, enjoining the same upon their posterity. The instrument was directed to be engrossed on some durable material and neatly framed, to be read every new year's day, and descend to the oldest son in each generation.

Genius of Philan. abr.

Accessions .- The last Journal of Humanity reports 31 Societies and 1070 members not before reported; also, 1257 members added to Societies before reported; total, 2327. Hebron, Conn.—At a meeting of the civil authority, select-men, constables and grand jurors of the town of lic-bron, held on the 18th inst. to nominate taverners for the year ensuing, it was unanimously resolved, "That, if we are members of this Board for the year 1831, we will not nominate a taverner who commits amphiling within his barriers. members of this Fourier for the year scott, within his house of dependencies, and neglects in other respects, to keep a tavers according to law."

Cons. Obs.

ANNALS OF INTEMPERANCE.

Annals of intemperance amongst United States Seamen.—From Mr. Jones' "Naval Sketches," passim, we learn, that drunkenness is the cause of most of the forgings indicted on our gallant United States seamen. Since the effects of intemperance in our navy are so debaring and odious, do not patriotism and humanity call loudly on every lover of his country and of his kind, to do what he may to remove the cause?

Dea. Jour War born in Acton, Ma-gents till be was to in Bilberica with a cord in 1772, and which employment his decease. I pas my design, in order character and histor He united with the was 1784—which office about forty-two ye church in this place.

Deacon unanimous lie has never offici short, but most di and without a structock, P. M. to any concealed him, "he was an He was a begreen acknowledge. He to administer the calamity deprived dier for his relief.

present one. It 2d Congregationa felt his need of an an infinite sacrif lived by faith viour was always versation. He hesitate to receives tion was put to his ment occurred, "mediately, "cient Saviour—vlope is in Chris place before his drepen, "my true expressed the sent over all." But Deacon White—that this belief know that it was church, to which the Holy Spirit as the only dear re expressed it, as "does not know the milt but has accaffectionate expathe necessity of and All-sufficient is "as a me at his head bodity."

He believed also of the Holy Spi aitate to recei

of the Holy Sp ed from eternal d operation of the felt that a change own efforts co ly prayer that it awakening in this viction of sin, it cheeks while he ui the new of one rejoice oven to with work was according to the speak. He diwho spoke lighth not in them. In alone could impart and did not upply depart that he brief, that in orde ter and of the sown words, and glory of his conve

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pose, soon after he to commence a fur permanent. No spring, he finally will, which, it is was done without pression of his chusch of which he To conclude the every revpect, D. Andy men. That but that he was a will allow. His None could sit decenly wisdom from a bushel. He divant in the earth, questly "Baxter" was the Book of and drink. To the voice from bethe dead which dithe Spirit, that works do follow the Concerd, Ma.

RELIC

Fidelity blest to his friend in the success which has sools in a Sabbat more faithfully the tion of their own son of their own solemnity on their that he should sea he went out in a d the first whom he or, and another, victions. The frevival ensued; among the conver

Maine Sabbut and scholars in th given hopeful evid year. Sabbuth Schoo the Charleston O added Jast year to Croek, Unsun Di the Sabbuth Scho

UBLICATIONS.

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sernal and Scholare? Review, Concathrop. Boston: Putneme Runt,
1.24.—This is a neat monthly pamtack the published regularly on the sent.
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carionally introduced; and a pugion of
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to literature, &c. Terms, one dollar
man.

Wolf; or the Monater destroyed, at Ponfret, Conn., Oct. 28; 1829, County Temperature Society. By screening of the Connecticut Temperature for the fall of awakening thoughts and stirring ding to the principal facts in the story wolf, with which every body is familiar, the audience were "met of the same terrible monster," Mr. March proin a brief and vivid sketch, the materials conducted by Intemperature—such as ing the moneter, as he has been driven, e. for killing him there. How then, Mr. M. anawers, "by starvation. him so long as you feed him."

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T. Soc. was formed in Edwardsville, on by upwards of 30 persons. Among them tlemen that have been sea captains, who put the bottle, the sauff-box, the pipe, the eigar Pioneer abr.

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Dea. Jour WHITE.

Dea. Jour WHITE, one of Ded. Mark White, was bore in Acton, Mr. Sept. 4, 1749. He lived with his parents till be was twelve years old, when he went to resule in Bilberica with an uncle with the health to pention in Bilberica with an uncle with the health to pention in 1772, and entered soon into business as a trader, in which employment he continued till within a few years of his deceans. I pass over his political history as foreign to may design, in order to treat more at large of his religious character and history.

He united with the thea only church in this lown April 17, 1787. He was chosen Deacon of that church Dec. 6, 1786—which office in held till Jan. 7, 1837, a period of about foreign-two years. He united with the Trinizarian church in this place Feb. 25, 1837. He was appointed church in this place Feb. 25, 1837. He was appointed he har sever officiated at the sacramental table. After a short, just most distressing sickness, he departed in peace and without a struggle on the 10th inst. at half past five of clock, F. M.

In reviewing the life of this man, we find it full of interest and instriction. Few men have carried to the grave est and instriction.

can be a served to the man, we find it fell of intertal and instriction. Few men have carried to the grave
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Concord, Me. Jan. 20, 1830.

RELIGIOUS SUMMARY.

Fidelity blest.—A gentlessan in Marietta, Ohio, writing to his friend in this city, gives a pleasing account of the success which has attended his efforts for the salvation of souls fix a Subbath School. One day he addressed his class more faithfully than usual, and more directly on the salvation of their own souls, and they separated with apparent colemnity on their minds. Afterwards, it occurred to him that he should search after the effect of the exhortation, and he went out in a day or two to visit his scholars. He found the first whom he called on seriously impressed, then another, and another, till he reckosed 9 out of 13 as under convictions. The facts became known, the church roused, a revival ensued, and those nine scholars were considered among the seaverts.

Maine Sabbath School Union.—Among the teachers and scholars in the various schools reported, about 70 had given hopeful evidence of true conversion, during the past

year.

Sabbath Schools in S. Carolina.—A correspondent of the Charleston Observer states, that about 46 persons were added last year to the churches of Fair Forest and Cana Creak, Union District. Most of the additions were from the Sabbath Schools. The Observer adds, that in many

phone not only children, but many haller and greatern have delt it their privilege to be scholage in a S. School.

have with it their privilege to be scholars in a 5. Melant.

The Maine Subbath School Union held its distinit meeting as Porthard on the 14th inst. Addresses were made by Rev. S. Johnson of Bren, W. Ladd, Esp. of Mitnot, Frof. Parkard of Boutdoin Cullege, Rev. Mesers. Turnsher and Wilson and Mr. Cutter of Portland. Several resolutions were subspecting a plan of optrations to extend the benefits of the institution through the several countries in the State. They so from the Society in the form of suggestions to the figures of Subbath Schools in the several countries, with the hope, that they may lead to reparate countries, with the hope, that they may lead to reparate country associations, is to some efficient against in camerion with egisting bodies, as the Bapilet Ausbrittons, and the Conference of the Congregationshints.

Chr. Mir. abr.

The Cumberland, (Me.) Conference met at Camber-

in connexton with existing bodies, as the Baiptint Amboliations, and the Conferences of the Congregationalists.

The Cumberland, (Me.) Conference met at Comberland, Jan. 12th. The Conference reduced the maximum of annual allowance to any feeble church, from \$100 to \$75; and took measures to ascertain that such churches are potting forth their whole strength for their own supply. Also, resolved to susplay, Also, resolved to the county of the count

Number of families visited, 3800. Of these, only 58 were unwilling to receive the Truct.

Seceding Methodists.—A number of very respectable members of the Methodist denomination, in the interior of Georgia, have, we are told, recently withdrawn from that body, with the view of connecting themselves with what are called the Reformers. The principal difference between the old and new societies, consists, we believe, in the discipline of the Church—the former retaining all the power is the hands of the Itinerant Clergy—and the latter dividing it between the Clergy and the Latty.—The Reformed Methodists appear to be gaining ground.—Churleston Obs.

A weekly newspaper is proposed in London, intended for circulation among the Wesleyan Methodists, entitled "The Christian Advocate, and weekly Record of Literature, Science, Agriculture, Commerce, and public occurrences. It is not so much a religious newspaper, after the model of those in America, as a miscellaneous and political newspaper for religious people, and conducted on religious principles.

The Rev. Dr. James R. Wilson, has resigned the pastoral charge of the First Presbyterian church in Philadelphia—an office be less filled for twenty-two years.

Princeton Theological Seminary.—The last catalogue

Princeton Theological Seminary.—The last catalogue f this institution printed 1830, exhibits as the total number f Students 121.

ORDINATIONS, 4c.

At Woodbury, N. J. on the 14th of Jan. instant, the Rev. CHARLES WILLIAMSON was ordained to the work of the gospel ministry by the Presbytery of Philadelphia, and installed paster of the united clurrehes of Woodbury and Blackwoodbown. The Rev. George W. Janvier preached the account.

Ralled pastor of the united churches of Woodbury and Blackwooktown. The Rev. George W. Janvier preached the sermon.

Ordained at Franklin, Me. to the Pastoral care of the Baptist Church, Mr. JEDEDIAH DARLING. Sermou by the Rev. Daniel Merrill.

Installed at Burlington, Com. Jan. 17, Rev. ERASTUS SCRANTON, over the Church & Society in that place. Sermon by Rev. Mr. Merwin, of New-Haven.

Installed, at Washington, Pa. the Rev. DAVID ELLIOTT, as Pastor of the Presbyterian congregation in that place.

On the 31st wit. The masser recently received by the Second Congregational Church and Society of Wilton, N. H. was nolemnly dedicated to the worship of the Trione God. Introductory prayer and reading of the Scripturesphy die Rev. Mr. Walker, of New-Luswich, Sermon by Rev. Mr. Aiken, of Amberst, from I Kings St. 27; Dedicatory prayer by the Rev. Mr. Hill, of Mason.

The new edifice in Portsmouth, Va. built for the use of the Episcopal Church, was consecrated to the service of Almighty God, on the 10th inst. by Bishop Moore. The consecration sermon was from Exodus xx, 24.—The Church is called Trinity Church. After sermon the Rev. Z, H. Goldsmith was admitted to the order of Priests.

NOTICES.

NOTICES,

Erratum.—A gentleman from Northborough assures us, that the notice of a religious attention which we copied from the Watchman two weeks since, is incorrect so far as it relates to that town. He thinks that Boylston might have been intended, in addition to the other towns megitioned in that account; inasmoch as there is a religious attention in that place.

The Directors of the Massachusets Society for Promoting Caristian Knowledge will hold their quarterly meeting on Wednesday next, 10 o'clock, A. M. at the Huntington Committee Room.

S. GREEN, Seribe.

SECULAR SUMMARY.

FOREIGN.

In an article which appears in a Paris paper under datelof the Fruntiers of Poland, Nov. 29, it is stated that the affairs of Greece which were the subject of active negotiations at London, occasioned a constant exchange of couriers between London, Paris and St. Penersburgh, and that the perincipal questions related to the political existence and the form of the future government of Greece.—It seemed to be desided that the country is to be entirely exempt from the sovereignty of the Turks, and that it is to be a monarchial state, but it was not determined who shall be the new sovereign. It was presumed that a prince of one of the smaller German states, would be selected.—Prince Gustavus of Sweden land been spoken of, but it did not appear that he had offered himself as a candidate. If Count Capo d'Istria retires, it is added, it will not be because he is wentry of the fatigues of government, but because there are various conflicting interests which agitate the great European cabinets.

Issundation of the Nile.—A ship from Alexandria, in Egypt, which has arrived at Marseilles, has brought the following news:**—"That a great joundation of the Nile had taken place on the 28th of October; that two villages, with their inlunbitants, had been swept away, that 250,000 archebs of provisions and a quantity of indige and cutton had been carried away by the waters, which would have inundated Alexandria, if the segimeers had not turned them into another changel."

Explosion at Newering.—On the night of Nov. 18th a described of the second of the second

tad Alexandria, if the engineers had not turned them into another channel."

Explosion at Navarino.—On the night of Nov. 18th a dreadful storm occepted at Navarino. The lightning fell upon the citadel, occupied by the French troops and setting fire to the powder magazine, hiew it up with all the walls and buildings in the enclosure. The injury extended to a great distance beyond, principally in the town, where not one of the wretched huts which compose it has remained habitable. Above 190 artillery men who were lodged have been victims of the disaster. As far as has been hitherto discovered 17 are killed and 78 are wonaded, among which is an officer of artillery and nine sean missing, who are supposed to be still buried in the ruins. The commotion was so violent that every vessel thought itself struck by the lighting, and an examination was made both within and without, to accertain the fact.

Insurrection in Natolia.—The Smyrna Courier of October 25th, speaks of an insurrection which had broken out in the interior of Natolia, but represents it as an unimportant affair. A Trieste date of Nov. 22 says.—"A traveller, who has arrived here on board a ship, in 19 days from Syra, and who left Tchesme the 24th Oct. represents the insurrection in the neighborhood of Smyrna as much more dangerous than it is described in the accounts from Constantinople."

A London paper anys, They write from the borders of

A London paper says, They write from the borders of the Danube, of the 28th of November, that a report prevail-ed of an exchange of territory between two great powers, Rossia and Austria.

Russia and Austria.

England had been visited by heavy fogs several days of the week ending the 19th Dec.: the shops were lighted up in the middle of the day, and the conches sind packets were "fixed for slow travelling."

A preclamation was issued by the king Dec. 7th, proroquing Parliament until the 4th of February.

Cromer Hull, Norfolk, the seat of George Wyndham, Esq. as destroyed by fire on the 30th November. The building

had just home unexplored at an expense of £12,000. The limmagnes Themere was described by her the most sufficient of anisi do he not recensily here up the absorberment of Algiere, and to have remained Admiral do Rigny from the Muchierements, to desputch him with a flying feet for that purposes.

ment of Algiere, and to have received a faminal de Rigory from the Mediterraneway to desquate him with a farge facet far that purpose.

A French paper under date of Toulon, Dec. 8, mentions the arrival of as English porvette at Poet Matton, bringing an Algerine Plenipotentiary, commissional to negotiate with the French government for the terminators of differences. It is staired that this measure on the part of the Dey of Algiere has have adopted at the solicitation of the Porte.

There are in Paris 577 jerieses, and that the whole number of persons receiving private and public education there, is 73,223; about one tenth of the population.

The Colombian Convention with to commence its sersion in January. Holivar was engrected at Propeta about the 25th December. It has been proposed to establish a meanarchy in that country; but Venezuels had declared bey opposition to such a system, and also that she would separate from the rest of Colombia in such an upvent. This determination of Venezuels, had produced a great excitement among the friends of Bolivar at Bogons, and it was expected that the plans of the monorchiest would, in consequence, undergo gone alteration.

A treaty of peace between Colombia and Peru, had been signed and ratified.

A letter from Valpariso, dated 16th of October, received via Rio Janeiro, says.—" On the 26th oth, we were visited by a severe earthquake, that injured this town very much. The shocks lave continued ever since, but are lighter, and are, I hope, nearly over.— Mercantile.

CONGRESS.

CONGRESS.

As no topic of general interest has been decided, and very few of this churacter are in progress except in Committees, we omit our usual journal.

The Senate have directed an issuiry into the expedience of parcelling out territory west of Arkansas to the Creeka, Cherokees, Choctaws and Chickasaws, for their future residence.

In the House, Mr. Thompson of Ga. has moved a resolution, directing the Secretary of War to buy before Congress a statement of the number, with the moral and political condition of any Indians located within the jurisdictional limits of the States of Maine, Masenchusetts, Connecticut, New-York, Rhode-Island, and Pennsylvania, respectively.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGIBLATURE.

The report of a Committee with a bill is under debate, suggesting two alterations in the Countijution: One proposes, that the political year begin on the first Wednessley of January; that there be but one session; and that the election in the several towns take place on the 2d Monday of November. The second proposes that towns be forned into districts for the choice of representatives; the whole number not to exceed 290, nor fall below 150.

In Convention, C. A. Dewey has been chosen a Senator for Hampshire, in place of P. Dickinsser resigned.

SERATE.—Bill snacted: concerning the two Cong. Parishes in Deerfield.

Bills in progress: defining the general powers and duties of manufacturing corporations; providing for the inspection of salt.

Inquiry ordered, into the expediency: of providing for the appointment of a town clerk pro tem, when a town clerk is absent from a town meeting; of revising the Fee Bill; of adopting measures to provide employment for discharged convicts; of altering the laws regulating the qualification of veters in town affairs; of regulating the summing of writs of protection by Courts of Law; of providing measures effectually to protect the fisheries on the coasts; of exempting from taxation all fends within the Commonwealth, the income of which is exclusively appropriated to the support of literary and religious institutions.

Order of notics: on pet. of the Greene Harbor Canal Co.; town of Gloucester; 1st Univervalist Soc. in Cambridge.

Leare to withdraw: to Willard Mead; to E. Clover and others; on pet. of Cong. Union Society in Amherst; W. Andrews; J. Hale.

Rejected: sealow on pet. of Geo. Reed.

Indefinitely postponed: bill to incorp. the Plymouth Insurance Co.

Inexpedient to legislate: for repenling the act respecting the negucies of foreign insurance companies.

An order passed, on Stantaya, directing the Tensurer of the Commonwealth to lay before this House a statement of the amount of all expenditures made by this Commonwealth in surveying routes fo

in enveying routes for rattways and canals since June sees.

in 1824, including all monies paid as incident thereto, as well from services of every description as for reports, maps and possible from services of every description as for reports, maps and pickled fish.

The Rail Road bill has been delated a great portion of the time in the House for nearly a week past. A motion has been made to strike out the first section, but no vote has been taken indicairs of its fate.

Bills in progress: to establish the Mass. Rail Road corporation; to enable aliess to hold real estate; a general bill for the incorporation of Stage Companies; add'l concerning taxinion respecting arrests and imprisonment for Debt and attachments of porsonal property; concerning the resident, at their late meeting. For the year ending Ag. 31st, 1829, the income was \$47,427, 00; of which \$3,281 and \$47,621. Other for the town of N. Salem to Athol; add'l to the act setting off part of Stockbridge to W. Stockbridge.

Resolves is progress: to direct and antivaise the General Contract for the execution of a Hospital for hundred and the state of the state o Selectmen before they are paid; of paying Co. Attornies by salary instead of fees; of imposing a tax on estates over \$500, towards the salaries of Judges and Registers of Prebate Courts; of authorising the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court or of the Court of Common Pleas, in term time, and at their clasmbers, to stay proceedings on judgments which may be readered in their respective courts by accident or mistake; of making any and what provision for protecting the sapatchres of the dead.

Resolve passed: on pet. of B. Gates and others, Legislation declared inexpedient: on the duties of constables; on requiring constables to give bonds; on authorizing Judges of Probute to grant leave to individuals to change their names; on the publishing a book for schools-cootaining the criminal laws.

Leave to withdraws: to Simon C. Hewitt and others.

DOMESTIC SUMMARY.

DOMESTIC SUMMARY.

General Harrison, our lats Minister to Columbia, and Colouel Torrens, Mesican Charge des Affaires, to Columbia, were at Cardingens, on the 19th December, waiting a conveyance for the U. States. The U. S. slip Natchez had been expected in Cardingens more than a month, to convey General Harrison to this country.

Police of the Palace.—The Telegraph contains an official order, signed Teach Ringgold, Marshal of the District of Columbia, for preserving order and decorum at the President's Drawing Room. Cannot the republicans of America govern themselves in matters of common propriety and decorum?

and decorum?

Cherokees.—The Phonix states, that an order has been issued from the war department, countermanding a previous order to remove white intruders from lands in dispute between the Cherokees and Georgia. This is the second time the order has been given and then recalled. The Phonix asks, "What does the executive intend to do with us? To wear us out by degrees undoubtedly."—The editor of the same paper says, that a memorial to Congress against removal is circulating through the Chepokee Nation, and that he has in his possession upwards of a thousand signatures.

Mevery in Emberty.—A bill was remarky introduced into the House of Representatives of this settire, is an proving fac the cashingtonic management of all slaves in the entro," but, on its dast reading, was postponed indefinitiely by a vote of 18 to 11.

Danf and Dank in New York.—As the institution at Canajoharle receives only those who are able to pay their suppasses, the Golernor prophers the entablishment, by the state, of an institution of a similar kind, for the reception of the poor,

supenses, the Gaternor prophers the establishment, by the statist of an institution of a similar kind, for the reception of the poor,

New Manyshire.—Gov. Petros and the fire Gov. Bell having but declined heing caudidates for re-effection, Gen. Timothy Upham of Portsmouth has been nominated as the anti-Jackson candidate. Hon. Matthew Therety had been hefore set up by the Jackson party.

The secretic Governor.—The Shawarectown (Illinois) Gasette of Jan. 2d says, that Gov. Houston passed that place for Washington the day previous, accompanied by three Cherchae chiefs. "He was equipped with his leather healthy shirt, builter pouch, and scalping knife, is trea larken that the place of the washington that the sayle.

Gov. Houston, late of Tennessee, who some months ago resigned his post and almadoned civilization for the wilderness, is now on a visit to Washington.

Militia of Rhode Leland.—The Legislature of this year has passed a law (28 to 20) for alsolubing all regiments, and all company trainings, except one each year.

Governor of Maine.—The Senate on Saturday has, rejected the report of the joint committee on the returns of votes for Governor, so that Mr. Hunton is not yet in the clair.

A Bill but manned the Home of Amendals of Navalernor.

A Bill has passed the Hosse of Assembly of New-Jersey for the construction of a Rail Houd from Causden to South Amboy.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania has ordered a new loas of two millions for Canala and Railways.

Firginia Convention.—The session of this hody terminated on the 18th inst. after adopting the newly reported Constitution 55 to 41.

Salem Nawigation.—The Salem Gazette contains a list of 32 ships, 8 barques, 85 brigs, 14 uchsensor scapboyed in fareign trade, and 75 in constitut and fishing, belonging to that port. It gives also a list of 11 ships, 1 barque, 25 brigs, and 10 schooners, which belonged to that port in 1828, and since that time liave been either lost, sold, or broken up.

that port. It gives also a list of 11 ships, I barque, 32 brigs, and 10 schooners, which belonged to that port in 1829, and aince that time liave been either lost, sold, or braken up.

Winter Passage to New-York.—The Steamboat Fanny will run during the winter season, between New-London and New-York, twice a week; and the proprietors of the Providence Citiaens Line of Stages have extended their line to New-London.

A Coach having ample shuts for thirty-two passengers has commenced running between New York and Jersey city.

Boston and Whitehall Railway.—The writers in the papers of Vermont are zealous in favor of a Rail Road from that State to Boston. They say that, with another improvement, Montreal and other parts of Canada will be brought within 160 miles of the capitol of Massachnestts, while the S. End of Lake Champlain is 222 miles from New York. They remark that 'articles from any part of the Lake can be sent, by a Railway, to Boston with only one transbipment—while from the Lake to New York there must be two transbipments.

Internal Improvement.—The Lecture delivered on Friday evening, by Mr. Jackson, of Newton, on the subject of Railways, was listened to, by a very large and intelligent audience; of whom we confidently believe, not one left the hall, without a thorough conviction of the practicability, utility, and necessity of the immediate construction of Railways from Boston to Albuny and from Boston to Providence. The lecture will, we hope, be published and generally distributed. It furnishes the clearest and most satisfactory view of the subject which has ever, to our knowledge, been presented to the public.

A letter dated Greensboro, N. C. 6th inst. says, "Gold mines are at a low ebb at this time; so much so that some of the proprietors are leaving them."

The Barnstable Journal gives a statement of the number of Yossels which passed through the Vincyard Sound, within view of the Sound Light Boat in each month of the year 1829, amounting in all to 11, 208. It is supposed that an eighth part of tha

ed on the first of Muy next. Terms \$300 per annum, \$250 for hose under 9 years.

An Infant School at Washington under the care of Miss James, visited Ex-President Adams on the 6th inst. at the residence of his son; and went through their various songs, recitatious and exercises, apparently much to the antisfaction of Mr. Adams and his lady. After the children had finished their exercises, each one, at the request of Mr. Adams, went up and shook hands with him and told him his or her name. They then marched out; apparently much gratified with their visit.

A Levesum was Grand in 6t. Johnshory, Vi. Jan. 17.

much gratised with their visit.

A Lyceum was formed in St. Johnsbury, Vt. Jan. 12, after an address by Isaac Fletcher, Eq. of Lyndon. About 25 gentiemen subscribed, and a large accession was expected at the adjournment.

At the ansual meeting of the New England Asylum for the Blind, on the 19th inst. Joanthan Phillips, Esq. was chosen Precident; William B. Calboun, Esq. Vice President, and Richard D. Tucker, Esq. Tresaurer.

At an adjourned meeting, Mr. Joseph T. Buckingham was elected Vice President of the Blass. Charitable Mechanic Association.

At a adjourned meeting, Mr. Joseph T. Buckingnam was elected vice President of the Mass. Charitable Mechanic Association.

The premium of the Boylston Medical Society of Harvard University, of twenty-live dollars, was assigned to Mr. Augustus A. Gould of this city for a dissertation on Parsia.

Shert Line of Descent from the Pilgrims.—Mrs. Experience Chapp is now living at Marshibled, on or mear Peregrine White's farm, on which there is now an apple tree planted by him. He was born in Cape Harber in Nov. 1620; and died at Marshibled, in 1704. Mrs Chapp, who retains her memory, and faculties very little, if at all im-

1620; and died at Marshfeld, in 1704. Mrs Clapp, who retains her memory, and faculties very little, if at all impaired, is in her 89th year. She is descended from Peregrise; and knyw his daughter and attended her funeral.

The Salem Gazette cautions the public against the careless or impredent use of charcoal in close rooms. A man in that town a few days since was nearly sufficiented by the deleterious coal vapor; and a short time previously the pupils in the High School were so affected by it as to be quite stunifed.

pits in the right science were asserted by the stapified.

Fires in Boston.—From Jan. 1st to Dec. 31st, 1829, there were in this city, sixty-eight fires—estimated loss of property by the same, one hundred and twenty-sine thousand five hundred and fifty dollars. There were besides, 53 salarms, occasioned by chimnies and mischieveous persons, and eight fires in the neighboring towns, at which our engines were present, and three which were at too great a distance for our engines to reach—making 132 turn-outs.

Com. Gazette.

Steambeat explosion.—The Wheeling Compiler states that on the Stl. inst. about fifty miles below that town, a distressing disaster occurred on board the steamboat Stranger by the collapsing of a fine. A deck passenger, named Jaseph Street, of Newburgh, above Steuberville, was asskied to death; and a Mr. Hughes, of Pennsylvania, a cabin passenger, was swerely injured. A few others, belanging to the best, were slightly hurt.

Dobts and Crimes.—In the justices' Court of this city, the salis where the damages were under \$20, have average ed 2000 a year since June 1532, the population averaging 50,000 daving the same period. The number of complaints before the Police Genet of the County, having criminal juriadiction, was a trifle burger during the range time.

Police Court.—Kenthall Birch has plended guilty in this court, of stealing muser from a trunk on board a vessel in port, and has been committed for trial. The sum was about \$40. Birch is about 14 years of age, and the first that has been apprenticed out from the House of Reformation that has been brought before this Court charged with theft.

In Missouri, a few weeks since, Charles B. Rouse, Eq. was unliciously shot through the body with a rifle, and died immediately. Four persons have been taken up on suspicion of being concerned in the murder.

MARRIAGES,
In this city, Rre. James H. Tyng, minister of St.
Paul's, Hopkinton, Ms. to Miss Martida A. T. Degen; Mr.
Franklin Smith to Miss Junana. Wells, daughter of the late
Benj. T. W. Esq.; Mr. Edwin A. Moore to Miss Ann
Beath.

Prankins Smith to Miss Junnen Wells, daughter of the late Benj. T. W. Esq.; Mr. Edwin A. Moore to Miss Ann Beath.

Is Salem, Mr. Edmund M. Luff to Miss Eliza Merritt; Mr. Isane P. Morgan, of Danvers, to Miss Relecces Gladding, of S.—In Lyne, Mr. Thomas Nazon to Miss Hannah G. Griffin; Samuel Bacheller, 3d, to Miss Ledia Lindsey.—In Hingham, Mr. James M. Stodkard to Miss Deborah Sprague.—In Scituate, Mr. Elijah Clapp, 4th, to Miss Temperance Lapham, both of S.—In Taunton, Mr. Charles R. Vickery to Miss Rebecca Church.—In Ware, Rev. Joseph Vaill, of Brimfield, to Mrs. Nancy Howe, of W.—In South Reading, Mr. James Whitmore, of Troy, N. Y. to Miss Rebecca Woodward.—In Stunsham, Mr. Leonard Gilson, of Woodman, to Miss Salby Bryant, of S.—In Greton, Rev. Ephraim Abbot, of Westford, to Miss Abagail W. daughter of Amos Bancroft, M. D. of G.—In Raynham, Mr. Enon Daga 2d, of Tannton, to Miss Salby H. daughter of Mr. Ebenszer Snow, of R.

In Rochester, N. H. Hon, Presbury West, of St. Johnsbury, Vt. to Miss Esther Westman, daughter of late Rev. Joseph Woodman, d. Saudsenton.

At Trenton, N. J. the Rev. Wu. M. Carmichael, of Albany, to Miss Harriet S. eldest daughter of Dr. P. F. Glentworth.

DEATHS.

In this city, Miss Abigail R. Kenter and St. Lands.

DEATHS.

In this city, Miss Abigail B. Kent, nged 23; Jenet Oakum, 45; Mrs. Elies Daniel, 32; Mrs. Joanna, wife of Mr. Ebenezer Cushing, 35; Mrs. Charlotte M. Howe, 29; Alexander Thayer, M. D. formerly of Mendon, 46; Mr. Joseph L. Frothingham, 29; Mrs. Susan, wife of Mr. Wm. Hovey, 22; Mr. Benj. Hausers, Jr. 32; Mrs. Margaret Grant, 70; Richard Reynoldr, 20; Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of James Darlton, Eq. 32; auddenly, Mr. Edgar French, 33. In Charlestown, Mary, consort of Sumuel G. Sargent, 50.—In Rexbury, Gideon Williams, Eap, late of Taunton.—In East Cambridge, Mr. Parson Kenney, 44.—In Chelsea, Mr. Sumuel Floyd, 43.—In Hingham, Mr. George Bronson, 20, only child of the late Capt. S. G. Bronson, a member of the Junior Class in Brown University.—In Marbichead, Mr. Joseph Prior, 60.—In Topsfield, Mr. Elisha Hood, of Haverhill, son of Samuel H, of the former place, 33.—In Worcester, Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of Hon. Judge Paine, 66.

In Gloucester, a child of Nathan Morse, 8. Its death was occasioned by its clothes taking fire, in the absence of the mother, who was attending a funeral; Capt. Isaac Bray, 89; Ruth, wife of Mr. Wm. Procter, 75; Mrs. Susannah Griffin, 57.—In Nashua, Misc Caroline, daughter of Wm. Boynton, Esq. 22.—In Kennebunk, Joseph Thomas, Eq. Counsellor at Law, 67.—In Edgarton, Mr. James Hill, of Beverly, chief mate of the brig Gov. Winslow, 26. In Sharon, of fever, Jan. 8th, Mr. George Fairbanks, aged about 24. The account he gave of himself, was a hear and the state of the brig Gov. Winslow, 26.

Hill, of Beverly, chief mate of the brig Gov. Winslow, 26. In Sharon, of fever, Jan. 8th, Mr. George Fairbanks, aged about 24. The account he gave of himself, was, that he left his parents at about fifteen, followed the seas for some time, and latterly has been employed in cotton factories. He thought his parents might be still living somewhere in New York. If he has connexions, they are informed, that by the attention of the select-men of the town and the kindness of individuals, he received every necessary assistance in his last sickness; and that the subject of a preparation for death, very much employed his thoughts.—
Printers in New York are requested to insert this notice.

[Communicated.] In Dunstable, Mass. Jan. 19th, Mrs. Abigail Taylor, 76,

In Dunstable, Mass. Jan. 1916, arrs. Jougan enjoy, widow of the late Oliver Taylor.
In Dunbarton, N.H. Mrs. Harrie, wife of the Rev. Dr. H.
In Lyme, N. H. Rev. Baxter Perry, pastor of the Congregational church in that town, in his 28th year; after a sickness of two months, which commenced with a shock of

sickness of two months, which commenced with a shock of apoplexy.

In Waserford, Saratoga Co. on the 24th ult. Mrs. Mary Caserver, wife of Rev. E. Cheever, aged 37. Within about a year, Mr. Cheever has buried his companion and three children; two children survive.

Lately, aged 108 years, Mr. Thomas Harris, of Hinton Blewitt, near Temple Cloud, Somersetchire, Eng. This extraordinary man enjoyed uninterrupted health during his long life, and retained his mental faculties to the last moment.

The NATURAL HISTORY of ENTHUSIASM, containing Enthusiasm Secular and Religious, Enthusiasm is Devotion; Enthusiasmic Perversions of the Ductrine of Divine Influence; Enthusiasmic Source of Heresy; Enthusiasm of Prophetical Interpretation; Enthusiasm of Prophetical Interpretation; Enthusiasm of Prophetical Interpretation; Enthusiasm of Prophetical Interpretation; Enthusiasm of Philanthopy; Sketck of the Enthusiasm. of the Ancient Monachism; Hints on the probable spread of Christianity, submitted to those whe misuse the term—Enthusiasm.

"We shall be glad to meet again with the unknown but talented author of the Natural History of Enthusiasm."

"We need not waste many words in subgiaing the luminous and forcible composition of a work which loss so much higher claims to public attention in its philosophical spirit, its original reasonings and the infinite importance of the topics brought under discussion."—Eclectic Review.

"We believe that from this small volume, might be collected sufficient materials to stock any ordinary mind with subjects of reflection for a year."—Library Gazetts.

This day published by CROCKER & BREWSTER, Theological Booksellers, 47 Washington-St. Jun. 27.

STRICTURES on the Review of Dr. Spring's Dissertation on the Menns of Regeneration, in the Christian Speciator for 1829. By BERSET TYLER, D.D. Pastor of the Second Cong'l. Church in Portland, Me.

Just published, and for sale by CROCKER & BREWSTER, 47 Washington St.

VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM;

VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM;
The most valuable remedy discovered for Consumptions,
Asthma, Pleurisy, Spitting of Blood, Hooping-Cough,
Coughs, and Pulmonary affections of every kind.
THE basis of this medicine was a private recipe of a distinguished physician in one of the neighboring States; and
was preserved by as individual to whom it gave the most
astonishing relief. After having been supposed beyond the
reach of medicine, from an affection of the hange, he was
restored to health by the use of the Yegetable Pulmonary
Balsam. It might never have been offered to the public,
had not this geutleman found that his own cure was not accidental, from the fact that in the numerous cases in which
he recommended it to others, it never failed to give relief.

New Certificates.

he recommended it to others, it never failed to give relief.

NEW CERTIFICATES.

From Ebenezer Thompson, Esq.—I certify that during the first week in December last, I was troubled with a severe cough and extremely tight stricture across the stomach, with the attending symptoms of a violent inflammation of the lungs. On the recommenation of a friend I took one bottle of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam and found immediate relief. I confidently recommend that Balsam to all afflicted with colds, coughs, or dangerous diseases of that kind.

Signed EBENEZER THOMPSON.

Dated East Cambridge, Jan. 18, 1830.

Certificate of Mr. John Cullings.—I would recom-

Dated East Cambridge, Jan. 18, 1830.
Certificate of Mr. John Cullinan.—I would recommend the use of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam to those sillicted with coughs, colds, and severe lung complaints, as I have recently experienced its virtues in a severe cold, accompanied with a dry hard cough, stricture across the breast, and an almost total loss of speech. The effect of the Balsam was immediate; although severe prescriptions had been previously resorted to without benefit.

Boston, Jan. 19, 1830.

John Cullinan.

Boston, Jan. 19, 1830.

An eminent physician of New Hampshire writes—"I no satisfied the Fegetable Pulmonary Bulsam is a valuable medicine. It has been lately used with complete success in a severe lung complaint, attended with the raising of much blood, which had registed every other prescription."

The wife of a clergyman of Boston was recently considered past recovery from a disease of the lauge; whose restoration to health was ascribed, both by ker physician and her husband, to the use of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam.

Price 50 cents. sam. Price 50 cents.

For sale by Lows & Reed, 111 State-street; T. Farrington 44 Hanover-street; J. P. Hall, I Union-street; Maynard & Noyes, 12 Corabill; Brewer & Brothers, 90, and J. I. Brown, 425 Washington-street, Boston; S. Kidder & Co. Charlestown; Whitton & Wheeler, Cambridge-port; E. Porter, Saleen; G. H. Carleton, Lowell; J. Green & Co. Worcester; J. Coe. Portland, Me.; and by meat Druggists throughout New-England.

A Good Stand for a DRESS MAKER, To Let-Enquire at No. 18, corner of Pearl and Purchase S., eets.

Yes-my native land, I love thee-All thy scenes-I love them well-Friends, connexions, happy country! Can I bid you all farewell? Can I leave you-

Home! thy joys are passing lovely-Joys no stranger-heart can tell-Happy home !- 'tis sure I love thee ! Can I-can I say-farewell? Can I leave thee-

Far in heathen lands to dwell? Scenes of mored peace and pleasure-Hely days and Sabbath bell-Richest, brightest, sweetest treasure ! Can I say a last farewell? Can I leave you-Far in heathen lands to dwell? Yes-I hasten from you gladly-

From the scenes I loved so well-Far away, ye billows, bear me-Lovely native land ! firewell-Pleased I leave thee-Far in beathen lands to dwell. In the deserts let me labour,

On the mountains let me tell, How he died—the blessed Saviour— To redeem a world from bell. Let me hasten, Far in heathen lands to dwell. Bear me on, thou restless ocean : Let the winds my canvass swell-

Heaves my heart with warm emotion, While I go far hence to dwell. Glad I bid thee, Native land !- farewell-farewell.

From the National Intelligencer. ENT CRISIS IN THE CONDITION OF THE AMERICAN INDIANS.—NO. XXIV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IDEN.

PRESENT CRISIS IN THE CONDITION OF THE AMERICAN INDIANS.—NO. XXIV.

[Concluded.]

6. Government cannot fulfil its promises to emigrating Indians. It is incomparably ensier to keep intruders from the Cherokees where they now are, than it will be to exclude them from the new country. The present neighbors of the Cherokees are, to a considerable extent, men of some property, respectable agricultarists, who would not think of any encroachment, if the entence of the law were pronounced firmly in favor of the occupants of the soil. Stealing from the Indians is by no means so common as it was fittens years ago. One reason is, that the worst class of white settlers has migrated farther west. They are stated, even now, to hover around the emigrant Creeke, like voltures. It may be laid down as a maxim, that so long as Indians possess any thing, which is an object of cupidity to the whites, they will be exposed to the fronther removed the Indians are from the notice of the government, the greater will be their exposure to the arts, or the violence, of selfsh and unprincipled men.

Twenty years hence, Texas, whether it shall belong to the United States, or not, will have been settled by the descendants of Anglo-Americans. The State of Missouri will then be populous. There will be great roads through the new Indian country, and caravans will be passing and repassing in many directions. The emigrant Indians will be denationalized, and will have no common bond of union. Will it be possible, in such cirumetances, to enforce the laws against intruders!

repassing in many directions. The emigrant Indians will be denationalized, and will have no common bond of union. Will it be possible, in such cirumetances, to enforce the laws against intruders!

7. If the Indians resoure from their native soil, it is not possible that they should receive a satisfactory guarantee of a new country. If a guarantee is professedly made by a compact called a treaty, it will be done at the very moment that treaties with Indians are declared not to binding, and for the very reason that existing treaties are not strong enough to bind the United States. To what considered would such an engagement be entitled?

It is now pretended that President Washington, and the Senate of 1790, had no power to guarantee to Indians the lands on which they were born, and for which they were then able to contend vigorously at the muzale of our guarantee when can pledge himself, that it will not be contended, ten years hence, that President Jackson, and the Senate of 1890, had no constitutional power to set apart territory for the permanent residence of the Indians! Will it not then be Who can pledge himself, that it will not be contended, ten years bence, that Prezident Jackson, ahd the Senate of 1830, had no constitutional power to set apart territory for the permanent residence of the Indianal Will it not then be asked, Where is the clause in the constitution, which authorized the establishment of a new and anomalous government in the heart of North Americal The constitution looked forward to the admission of new states into the Union; but does it say any thing about Indian states! Will the men of 1840, or of 1850, be more tender of the reputation of President Jackson, than the men of the present day are of the reputation of President Washington! Will they not say, that the pretended trenty of 1830, (if a treaty should be made,) was an act of sheer usurpation! that it was known to be such at the time, and was never intended to be kept? that every man! of sense in the country considered the removal of 1830 to be one of the few steps necessary to the utter extermination of the Indianal that the Indians were avowedly considered as children, and the word treaty was used as a plaything to assuse them, and to pacify grown up children among the white?

If the design is not to be accomplished by a treaty, but by an act of Cougress, the question recurs, Whence did Congress derive the constitutional power to make an Indian state, 150 miles long and 100 miles broad, in the heart of this continent? Besides, if Congress has the constitutional power to make an Indian state, 150 miles long and 100 miles broad, in the heart of whites. encircling this Indian community, and entitled to

this continent? Besides, if Congress has the constitutional power to pass such an act, has it not the power of repealing the act! Has it not also the power of enabling a new state of whites, encircling this Indian community, and entitled to exaccios the same power over the Indians, which the states of Alabama and Mississippi now claim the right of exercising over the four south-western tribes? Will it be said, that the contemplated Indian community will have been first established, and received its guarantee, and that therefore Congress cannot inclose the Indians in a new state? Let it be remembered, that the Creeks and Cherokees received their guarantee about thirty years before the state of Alabama came into existence; and yet that state chaims the Indians within its chartered limits, as being under its proper parisdiction and has already begon to enforce the claim. Let not the government tribe with the word guarantee. If the Indians can assumed, let it he said in an open and many tone, that they are removed because we have the power to rumove them, and there is a political reason for doing it; and that they will be removed again, whenever the white demand dieir removal, in a style sufficiently clamorous and imperious to make trouble for the guavarnment.

8. The constrained migration of 60,000 souls, men, women, and children, most of them in circumstances of deep poverty, must be attended with much sufferent languages, and all in a state of vexation and discorragement, would live on bad terms with each other, and quarrels would be inevitable.

10. Another removal will soon be necessary. If the emission of the contract of the man and the contract of the man and contract would be inevitable.

inve as that terms with each other, and quarrent would be inavitable.

10. Another removal will soon be necessary. If the emigrants become poor, and are transformed into vagabonds, it will be evidence enough, that so besevolent treatment can save them, and it will be said they may as well be driven beyond the Rocky Mountains at once. If they live comfortably, it will prove that five times as many white people might live comfortably in their places. Twenty-five years hence, there will probably be 4,000,000 of our population west of the Mississippi, and fifty years honce not less than 15,000,000. By that time, the pressure upon the Indians will be much greater from the boundless prairies, which must ultimately be subdued and inhabited, than it would ever have been from the borders of the present Cherokee country.

or have been from the borders of the present Cherokes country.

11. If existing treaties are not observed, the Indians can have no confidence in the United States. They will consider shamplives an paupers and mondicants, reduced to that condition by acts of gross oppression, and then taken by the government, and stowed away in a crowded workhouse.

12. The moment a treaty for removal is signed by any tribs of Indians, on the basis of the contemplated plan, that measures such tribs is denactionalized; for the essence of the plan is, that all the tribes shall come under one government, which is to be administered by whites. There will be no party to complain, even if the pretended treaty should be testily disreparded. A dead and measurated should reign; for the Indian communities will have been thested out forever. Individuals will remain to feel that they are vascula, and to sink unbessed to dispandency, despuir, and existence.

But the memory of these transactions will be to be forest.

extinction.

But the memory of these transactions will not be forgotten. A histor roll will be unfolded, on which Mouraing,
Lemintation, and Wor to the People of the United

thens has arrived at the bank of the Rubi

Government has arrived at the bank of the Rubicon. If our culars now day, they may save the country from the charge of had faith. If they preceed, it will be known by all men, that in a plain case, without any plansible plea of necessity, and for very weak and unsatisfactory reasons, the great and housing knowled of the United States of North America forcurred the guilt of violating treaties; and that this guilt was incurred when the subject was fairly be-fore the syst of the American community, and had attract-ed more attention than any other jublic measure since the close of the last war.

ad more attention than any other public members of the last war.

In one of the sublimest portions of Divine Revelation, the following works are written:

Cursed be he that removeth his neighbor's landmark: and all the people shall say, Amen.

Cursed be he that maketh the blind to wander out of the way: and all the people shall say, Amen.

Cursed be he that preverteeth the judgment of the stranger, fatherless, and widow: and all the people shall say.

the way: and all the people shall say, Amen.

Cursed be he that pervertett the judgment of the stronger, fatherless, and widow: and all the people shall say, Amen.

Is it possible that our national rulers shall be willing to expose themselves and their country to these curses of Almighty God? Curses uttered to a people, in circumstances not altogether unlike our own? Curses reduced to writing by the inspired hwgiver, for the terror and warning of all mations, and receiving the unlited and hearty Amen of all people, to whom they have been made knows.

It is never proposed for removes the landsmarks, in every sense;—to disregard survisorial boundaries, definitely fixed, and for many years respected;—to disregard a most obvious principle of natural justice, in accordance with which the possessor of property is to hold it, till some one claims it, who has a better right;—to forget the dectrine of the law of nations, that engagements with dependent allies are as rigidly to be observed, as stipulations between communities of equal power and sovereignly;—to shut our ears to the voice of our own sages of the law, who say that Indians have a right for retain possession of their land and to use if according to their discretion, antecedently to any positive compasts; and, finally, to dishoner Washington, the Father of his country,—to stultify the Senate of the United Status during a period of thirty-seven years,—to burn 150 documents, any set preserved in the archives of state, under the denomination of treaties with Indians, and to tear out sheets from every volume of our national status-book and scatter them to the winds.

Nothing of this kind has ever yet been done, certainly not on a large scale, by Anglo-Americans. To us, as a nation, it will be a new thing under the nun. We have never yet declared treaties with them to be mere wrate paper.

Let it be taken for granted, then, that law totil prevail. "Of law," says the judicious Hooker, in strains which have been admired for their beauty and eloquence ever since they

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

The "American Convention for promoting the abolition of Slavery," &c. closed its 21st biennial session, in the city of Washington, Dec. 19th. The number of members in attendance was smaller than had been anticipated. Yet the Convention was very respectable, and a laudable disposition was manifested to promote the good cause. None of the Anti-Slavery Societies farther South than the district of Columbia, were represented.—But the district of Columbia, were represented.—But a valuable communication was received from N. Carolina. Many questions were discussed, and a number of Reports, Addresses, and Memorials were presented, and ordered for publication. No business of unusual importance was transacted. A memorial to Congress respecting the abolition of slavery and the internal slave trade in the district of Columbia, was adopted. The Convention adjourn-

coumbia, was adopted. The Convention adourned to meet again at Washington, two years hence, according to the provisions of the Constitution.

The following extract from an address of this Convention to the public, will show the progress of their cause. "Within little more than half a century, few—very few—and most of these possessed of comparatively little influence in the political circles, were known to advected our cause. Now, thousands are enlisted in it, some of whom are among the most influential characters in the nation. Then, the system of slavery was tolerated, within the limits of this Union, from the Mississippi to the western confines of Massachusetts, and from the Atlantic to the farthest north-western. and from the Atlantic to the lartnest north-western frontier.—Now the vast extent of country, com-prising the States of Rhode-Island, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jorsey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, In-diana, and Illinois, in the whole of which slavery was permitted to exist, is almost totally freed from the foul pollution. And, further, an edict has been promulgated and enforced, positively prohibiting its extension beyond the line of 36 degrees and 30 minutes of North latitude, in all the territory belonging to this Republic. This great and important work has unquestionably been accomplished by the active labors of those who have exerted themselves to show the impropriety of continuing to tolerate the system, and the feasibility of its ex-tinction." Gen. of U. E. ubr.

OUR FREE COUNTRY!

OUR FREE COUNTRY!

The Anti-Sabbath Committee have told their fellow-citizens that they have no right to petition Congress for the repeal of the law requiring Post Offices to be opened on the Sabbath; and that to do so, is a violation of the first principles of Christianity and of the Constitution. The Courier and Enquirer says in reference to the meeting last Monday on the subject of the Indians,—"If all committees, large or small, will legislate for themselves—will take care of their own people, and quard them from doing wrong—the whole switch. selves—will take care of their own people, and guard them from doing wrong—the whole system will move in harmony and concert; but if we aim at universal rule and reform, under the name of re-ligion—if we carry more sail than the bark can ear, or cover more ground with our plans than we can well sustain, the result may be easily imagin-ed." At this rate, the sons of the Pilgrims will-have to charter another "May-Flower," and go beak to England, or to Turkey, that they may there enjoy the liberty which is denied them here. Who-ever heard before, that the citizens of a free country, or even of a country partially free, had not a "right," in the language of the Constitution. "peaceably to assemble, and to petition the gov-ernment for a redress of grievances?"

N. Y. Journ. of Commerce.

CORSETS! CORSETS!

When we breathe, we take into the cheat, or inhale, and give out, or expire, a certain quantity of air, which can be measured by breathing through a curved tube into a bell glass full of water, inverted over a pneumatic tub. Dr. Herbet, of Gottingen, has lately been performing some curious experiments in relation to the quantity of air that is breathed. Now the commonest understanding will appreciate from them the value and comfort of full and unrestrained breathing. Dr Herbst says, that a middle sized man 20 years old, after a natural expiration or emission of air, inspired or took in 80 cubic inches, when dressed, and 106 when his tight dress was loosened. After a full dilatation of the chest, he inhaled 126 cubic inches when dressed. Another wound dressed and 186 when undressed. Another wound periments in relation to the quantity of air that is dressed, and 186 when undressed. Another young man, agod 21, after a natural expiration, took in 50 while dressed, and 96 when undressed. Had Dr. Herbst made his observations on some of the ladies, who carry the use of corsets to extremes, we apprehend that he would have obtained results of a nature really alarming. If the wheel of fashion which revolves even more rapidly than that of fortune itself would but bring up something oriental in contume, it would go far towards perfecting the object of this invent.

the objects of this journal—the public health.

At the Hotel-Dieu, the great hospital at Paris, a young girl of eighteen, lately presented herself to M. Breachet for his advice. On the right side of her throat, she had a tumour of variable size, but

hever bigger than one's fist; it reached from the coller bone as high as the thyroid cartilage, (called in common language Adam's applet) when pressed downwards it wholly disappears, but when the pressure is removed, it is indolent, soft, and elastic. It is abserved to be largest when the chest is tightly laced in cerists. In short, by placing the ear on it, the murmur of respiration can be heard in the tumour, which proves that a protrusion of the lungs has taken place; or in other words, that this poor girl has been laced so tightly that her lungs, having no longer sufficient space in their natural situation, girl has been laced so tignly that her lungs, having no longer sufficient space in their natural situation, are squeezed out of it, and are forcing their way up along her neck. We have often met ladies dressed so cruelly, that we wonder where their lungs and livers are gone to.—Journal of Health.

WEBSTERS' DICTIONARY.

We have often intended to invite the attention of our reasers to the invaluable Dictionary of Dr. Webster, which has been some months before the public. We have waited with the hope of being able to use the book sufficiently to pass a deliberate judgment of our own upon its merits and claims in general. We have not yet accomplished our desire, except so far that we can respond to the favorable opinions of others. An abridgment is prepared by another hand, with the consent of the author, which will doubtless come into on use than the original in two large quarto volumes. The original work is about to he republished in London, and has received high commendations from literary men in England. If our opinion neight be trusted, we should say that the following notice is strictly just. It was published with the names of the President and Prossors of Yale College, and of other literary gentlemen at New-Haven.

"The merits of Dr. Webster's American Diction-"The merits of Dr. Webster's American Dictionary of the English Language, are very extensively acknowledged by that part of the community for whose immediate use it was designed. We regard it as a great improvement on all the works which have preceded it. The etymological department throws new and striking light on the history of language; the vocabulary is enlarged by the addition of many thousand words, comprising the technical words of science and the arts, words not found in other dictionaries, and many of them the found in other dictionaries, and many of them the words for the precise meaning of which the general reader is most frequently at a loss; the orthography of several classes of words, instead of following cumbrous and obsolete modes of spelling, is conformed to the present usage of the best writers and the definitions have a character of discrimina have a character of discrimination, copiousness, perspicuity, and securacy, not found, we believe, in any other dictionary of the

English language.
"The value and success of that work, will no doubt contribute towards securing for the Elementary Spelling Book, by the same author, a currency with the public, corresponding to that which its predecessor, the American Spelling Book, so long possessed. In this book, not only the orthography and pronunciation, with perhaps here and there a disputable exception, conformed to the best modern usage; but, in addition to this improvement, the election and classification of the spelling less the adaptation of the reading lessons to the gradually expanding faculties of children—and the simplicity of the scheme for exhibiting the pronunciation of words, render this book, in our opinion, highly valuable for the purpose of elementary instruction.

"It seems desirable that the children in this country should be instructed, if possible, in one form of orthography and pronunciation; and it is still more important that they should not be taught an antiquated orthography rarely seen in the books which they are afterwards to read.

"Dr. Webster's Dictionaries and Spelling Books constitute a series of books for the purpose of instruction which, we hope, will find their way into all our schools. We use them ourselves, and we most cheerfully recommend them to the general use of our fellow citizens."

MASS. MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

itatement of the amount reveived by the Treasurer of the Mass. Missionary Society, since the last account was published, Oct. 6th, 1829. From John Brooks, Treasurer of the Conference Churches in Salem, collection

JOHN PUNCHARD, Treasurer, Salem, Jan. 7, 1830. 8 155 90 Received by the Assistant Treasurer, since Oct. 6, 1929.

From Ladies Char. Librarian Soc. Hubbardston \$ 11 00 I. Ellinwood 2 00

From Ladies Char. Librarian Soc. Hubbardston \$11 00
1. Ellinwood
2 00
Centribution at a conference of churches in Rev. Mr.
Bent's Soc. Weymouth, vin Mr. J. Tucker, Treas.
Norfolk Conference
Collection at Monthly Concerts in Rev. E. Gay's Society, Bridgewater, by do.
4 Friend in Rev. S. Gile's Soc. Milton, by do.
5 A Friend in Rev. S. Gile's Soc. Milton, by do.
6 Contribution from the Church in Lenox
Cull. at a meeting of the So. Middlesex Conf. to be appropriated to the Church in E. Sudbury
Coll. at Monthly Concert in Rehoboth, via Rev. Mr.
Vernon
From Ladies, W. Parish, Tannton, bal. over \$12
rev'd. 2d Instal. to constitute the Rev. A. Cobb, a life member
From the Rel. Char. Soc. in the Co. of Worccater, via Rev. I. Goffe, Treas.
From & Ennals D. M. Assoc. Springfield, Mrs. S. B.
Dickman, Treas.
From & Friend via Rev. Dr. Fay. Charlestown
2 00
From Erical via Rev. Dr. Fay. Charlestown
3 00
From Seriend via Rev. Dr. Fay. Charlestown

35 33 man, Treas. t via Rev. Dr. Fay. Charlestown

From Female D. M. Assoc. Springfield, Mrs. S. B.

Dickman, Treas.

From a Friend via Rev. Dr. Fay, Charlestown
Subscrip. in Boston, of G. Prichard, \$25—and R.

Colb, \$50

From a Friend in Rows

From the Committee on Missions in the Old County
of Hampshire, via D. S. Whitney, Esq. being half
the amount contributed in each place, the other
half having been paid the Hampshire Miss. Soc.
for new settlements, vix. Williamsburgh, \$7,29;
Southampton, \$11; Granby, E. Parish, \$2 cts.;
Worthington, \$7; Hadley, \$2,50; Cummington,
\$1,22; Whately, \$60; c.; Amherst, 2d Par. \$2,74

Shandford, \$26; Chester, \$3,03; Sunderland, \$13,62; Norwich, \$5; East Hampton, \$9,60; Longmeadow, \$10

From Evang. Soc. Kingston
From the Soc. of Barnstable Co. West, aux. to the
M. M. Soc. Falmouth, \$29,04; East Falmouth,
\$3; North Falmouth, \$29,04; East Falmouth,
\$3; North Falmouth, \$29,04; East Falmouth,
\$4; North Falmouth, \$29,04; East Falmouth,
\$4; North Falmouth, \$29,04; North
Dennis Monthly Concert, \$4, 50c. Dennis, including coll. at Conference, \$8,05; Harwich, \$3,05;
Chatham, \$12,68, of which \$30 are to constitute
the Rev. Phiness Fish, a life member

From Fam. Char. Soc. in Grafton, via Mrs. L. Merriam, Treas.

106 15

From Fam. Char. Soc. in Grafton, via Mrs. L. Merriam, Treas.

107 190

From a Friend to aid poor Christians who have none
to break to them the bread of life
Quarterly Coll. in Rev. R. S. Storrs' Soc. Braintree,
via J. Tucker, Treus. N. C.

Coll. at a meeting of the Suffolk Conference at Park
Street Church, via Rev. G. W. Blagdon, proceeds

From Ladies of 2d Presb. Church in Newburyport,
From Dea. S. Tolenan, Stoughton

From the Cong. Church in New Ipswich, collected
at the Monthly Concert for the Home Mission Society proceeds

From the Female Rel. Char. Soc. of the first Cong.
Soc. in Charlestown, Miss Mary A. Flanderz, Tr. 50

10 5

at the Monthly Concert for the Home Mission Society proceeds
From the Female Rel. Char. Soc. of the first Cong.
Soc. in Charlestown, Miss Mary A. Flanders, Tr. 50 00
From the Old Colony Soc. Aux. to the Mass. Mission Society of Soc. collected as follows. Ladies and Gent. in Hev. Mr. Eaton's Soc. Middleborough, 830 of which to constitute the Rev. Wm. Eaton, a life member of the M. M. S. \$92,24; do. do. Rev. Mr. Holmes' Soc. N. Bedford, \$125; do. do. Rev. Mr. Holmes' Soc. Rochester, \$30 of which to constitute Mrs. Elisa Bigelow a life member, 40; Received from Dartmouth, \$30—Total, \$287,24
From Ladies in Rev. Mr. Dexter's Soc. Plympton, \$9,90; From Ladies and Gent. in Rev. Mr. Nott's Soc. Wareham, \$9,28; do. do. in Rev. O. Cobb's Soc. Rochester, \$10,165—Total, \$384,85—doduct expenses for last year, \$1,47
From Ladies in Rev. A. Williams' Soc. Dudley, to constitute him a life member of the H. Miss. Soc. 30 00

Boston, Jan. 1, 1830.

Boston, Jan. 1, 1830.

TEMPERANCE.

For the Boston Recorder. TEMPERANCE IN DEER ISLE, ME.

A Temperance Society on the plan of entire ab-atinence was formed in the town of Deer Isle last October, consisting of 20 members, which has since increased to 300, including the most respectable citincreased to 300, including the most respectable citizens. Some opposition arose at first, which it is hoped is subsiding. All the merchants, except one, at the N. W. Harbor, where most of the trading business is done, have signed an agreement not to send for any more ardent spirits for one year; nor after that period, unless a majority consent to it, which is improbable. Two of them in company have lately sent back to Boston one logshead of rum, which was the principal part of the spirituous iquors they had on hand, and they intend never to send for more of the poison. Another merchant send for more of the poison. Another merchant for five months has desisted from the disreputable practice of trading in ardent spirits, and has just destroyed all he had remaining.

Considering the general prevalence of intemper-

ance here for many years, the late reform is truly astonishing, both as to extent and rapidity. It can be ascribed to no adequate cause but to the influence of the great Physician above; the means were feeble indeed. A number of confirmed drunkards have been reclaimed.

Since this outward reformation there are hopeful Since this outward reformation there are hopeful appearances of a work of divine grace; numbers of professors have become more engaged in religion, and more fervent in prayer. Our assemblies on the Sabhath are larger, and more attentive and soltenn. Private lectures and conferences are letter attended. A few cases of unusual solicitude for salvation have occurred. Christians begin to hope that God is about to visit us again with the effusions of his Spirit. May their hopes be abundantly realized!

ABIJAH WINES.

Deer Idle, Jan. 8, 1830. Deer Isle, Jan. 8, 1830.

PROGRESS OF TEMPERANCE.

Temperance Cause in England.—An English medical gentleman, in a letter to his friend in this city dated Nov. 20, 1829, states, that although Temperance Societies are not established in England, the magistrates in London are aiming at re They do not intend to grant licenses so generally as heretofore, and it is in contemplation to reduce, if not totally repeal the duty on malt and beer, and to grant licenses for the retail of the same to any person who can produce a good character, with stipulations for the regularity necessary in houses of this sort.

N. Y. Obs. nouses of this sort.

North Yarmouth, Me .- No special effort here till the autumn of 1827, when Mr. Edwards preached; and this was followed by public reading of tracts the next winter. In 1828, the Baptist and First Congregational churches recommended ab-stinence to their members; but a Society was not formed till Nov. last, after an address by Mr. Mead. At the last annual meeting the town, by a large majority, refused to license retailers to sell ardent spirits to be drunk in their stores or shops. It is spirits to be drunk in their stores of snops. It is supposed that one sixth as much spirituous liquor is not now consumed, as there was previous to 1827. The average sold in the town, for 4 years before 1827, was 13,612 gallons a year. Chr. Mirror, abr.

Make the attempt.—In Hiram, Me. an attempt was made in the cause of Temperance, in the spring of 1829, but failed. It was renewed in December following by a few, and a Soc, formed in January by about a dozen. They have held monthly meetings, and now have 80 members in a small town.

Good Example.—A correspondent of the N.Y. Observer writes from Alexandria, D. C., that the cause of Temperance is gaining ground in that region; that a Soc. is lately formed, which consists of S4 members; and that two elders of the Second Presbyterian church, who had been dealers in ardent spirits, are among the number. One of them gives up the profit of this part of his business, with little else to depend on for support; and the other gives up his whole living. He was a commission provided and his business. merchant, and his business was nearly confined to this article.

DEFERRED ARTICLES.

FINANCES OF THE STATE. According to the report of the Treasurer of the Commun-wealth, laid before the Legislature, the receipts within the year 1829, were as follows: year 1829, were as follows:—
From tife Bank tax
Tax on Sales by Auction
Principal and Interest on notes and bonds
Interest on deposites in City Bank
For land and timber in Maine
Balances from County Treasurer
From Attorney and Soliestor General
Miscellancous £ 202,629 43 37,358 97 17,981 49 997 19 1,569 67 1,271 52

Borrowed of Banks 205,300 00 490,968 80 EXPENDITURES. Salaries of Public Officers 255,525 62 Pny of Counsellors

Senators

Representatives 72,613 99 Roll of Accounts County Trensurer's balances of accounts Principal and Interest of 5 per ct. debt Adjutant General, and Quarter Master's De-23,970 16 90 13 partment
Agricultural Societies
Education of Deaf and Dumb
Penaloners and wounded Soldiers Miscellaneous Banks, repayment of loans 'Interest on do. 54,919 57 5,946 46 Cash in the Treasury, Jan. 1, 1830 29,026 38 \$490,968 83

Mass. Charitable Mechanic Association .- At the late Mass. Charitable Mechanic Association.—At the late annual meeting, from the report of the committee of finance it appeared that the whole amount of the funds of the Association is §15,092,16; the greater portion of which is invested in productive stock. There have been admitted during the past year fifty-three members. In the same period six have died. The whole number of members is 408. The Report of the committee of relief was presented and accepted, from which it appeared that about §350 had been distributed during the year to poor and disabled members, or to the familice of such as have deceased. This sum is exclusive of the sum of \$40 paid to the family of each member deceased. About \$600 had been previously appropriated to the support of a school for apprentices, and the course of scientific lectures which commenced in October last.

Submarine Explorer .- This apparatus, or machine, in-Submarine Explorer.—This apparatus, or machine, invented by Mr. Sewall Short, is a large leathern tube, of sufficient capacity to admit the body of a man, throughout, the lawer part terminating in arms and legs, fitted for these extremities of the human body. The whole is kept distended by iron rings which guard the body against the pressure of the water. The upper part of the machine is a buoy, in the form of a bell, and made of cork. On the inuse surface of this buoy is a circular staging, which will support a man, or men, for the purpose of communicating with the man below. The apparatus is furnished with windows, which will enable the operator to see objects lying on the bottom, or which may be moving around him.

Boston Courser.

Flint Glass.—It appears, from experiments made, that the large quantities of white sand found in and about Quissi-pang Luke, in Middlebury, Cona. is suitable for anking the best of Flint Glass, and with the immense quantities of wood and timber in the neighborhood, offers much encourand timber in the neighborhood, which manufacture nent to any wishing to engage in the manufacture N. H. Pallad.

Beamen in Philadelphia.—A new boarding house has lately been opened for them, with very encouraging prospects. It is near the shipping and in the very entry of sailor readesvous; and contains a reading room, library and registry office, with a large room for the Bethel meetings. It is kept by an old seamen; who has "new beds, a pleatiful table, and for drink as much good Behaylkill us the most thirsty can desire. Charleston Obs.

GERMAN WORKS.

GERMAN WORKS.

Just Imported and for sale by CROCKER & BREWSTER, at their Old Stand, 47 Washington Street, Boston.

Resummilieri Scholin in Vetus Test. 18 vols.
Do. in Novum Testamentum, 5 vols.
Vetus Testamentum Graccum, Van Ess's Edit.
Gesenius's Hebraica und Chaldaisches Lexicon, uber das Alte Testament; 1 vol.
Kanppius's Novum Testament. Gracce, 1 vol.
Titmanni Meldermata Sucra Johannis, 1 vol.
Kulinoes's Commentarius in Libros Novi Testamenti Historicus, 4 vols.
Schleusner's Novum Lexicon Gracco-Latinum in Novum Testamentum, 2 vols.

Testamentum, 2 vols. holuct Commen. su dem Evan. Johan., 1 vol. Do. do. des Briefes Pauli an die Romer, 1 vol.

Do. do. des Briefes Pauli an die Romer, 1 vol.
Griesbach's Novam Testamentum Graece, 1 vol.
Doederlein's Institutio Theologi Christiani in Capitibus
Religionis Theoreticis, 2 vols.
Gesenius Commentar uber den Jesain, 2 vols.
Koppiame Novum Tostamentum Graeca Perpetua Annotatione, Illustratum, 10 vols.
Storr's Opisucula Academica ad interpretationem Librorum
Sacrorum Pertinentia, 3 vols.
Bretschneider Lex. Man. in Lib. Nov. Tes. 2 vols.
Winer's Grammatik des bibl. und targumlschen Chaldaismus, 1 vol.

Winer's Grammatik des bibl. und targumlschen Chaldaismus, I vol.

Hartman's Linguistische Einleitung ins Alte Testamentum, Iv.

Bailey's-Fahrenkruger's Dictionary. English-Toutsch, 2 v.

De Wette's Einleitung in vas Alte Tes. 2 vols.

Flatt's Berlefungen uber den Brief Pauli an die Romer, I v.

Do. do. Corinthiaus, I vol.

Fick's Complete German-English and English-German

Dictionary, Second ed. I vol.

Buttman's Greek Grammar, I vol.

Eichhorn's Einletrung, in die Apocrophischen Christen des

Alten Testaments, I vol.

Simonis Biblin Heb. Manu. with Politis, I vol.

Vander Hooght's Bib. Heb. with Politis, I vol.

Vander Hooght's Bib. Heb. with Politis, I vol.

Passow's-Schneider's Gr. and Ger. die. 2 vols.

Homer's Odysma, 2 vol. Johanis Gokhlors, I vol.

Jahn's Introduction to the Divine Books of the O.Test. 2 v

Wahl's Glavis Novi Testamenti, 2 vols.

Fritzsche's Quatuor Evangelia, I vol.

Jaspi's Versle Epistolarum, 2 vols.

Simonus Lexicoa Maniunle Hebraicum et Chaldaicum, ed.

Winer, I vol.

Simonus Lexicos arabinus de Winer, 1 vol.
Winer, 1 vol.
Hug's Einleitung in die Christen des Testaments, 2 vols.
Jan. 20.

NEW BOOKS IN PROSPECT. THE following is a list of books, in the hands of different nuthors, now engaged in writing for the Massachusetts Sabbath School Union. Some of these books, especially those first named, will be published soon, if approved by the Publishing Committee.

those first named, will be published soon, if approved by the Publishing Committee.

Conversations on Ceylon Missions; on the American Tract Society; on American Education Society; on Prison Discipline Society; on Burmah Missions; on Bonabay Missions; on Indian Missions; on Paleatine Missions; on American Temperance Society; on Seamen's Friend Society; and on Superstitions of the Heathen.

Jun. 13.

SCRIPTURE CARDS.
PERKINS & MARVIN, 114 Washington Street and PERKINS & MARVIN, 114 Washington Street are publishing a Series of Scripture prints for Infant and Sabath Schools and Families. The subjects are taken from the New Testament, with the appropriate passages to each, arranged for reading Lessons, with questions and answers. The set when completed will contain twenty, handsomely coloured and mounted, seven are already completed and for sale, viz. The Good Samaritan; The Star is the East; Christ at Jacob's Well; The offering in the Temple; Christ healeth one sick of the Palsy; The lame man at the Pool of Bethesda; The Prodigal Son.

Jan. 13.

PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform his frien's and the public, that he has opened a Private School for Young Ladies, on Monday last, the 18th of January, in the second story of the building in Green Street, opposite Pitts Street, near Bowdoin Square. The rooms are spacious, light, and pleasantly situated. They have recently been occupied for the purposes of instruction by Mr. Newman. They will be fitted up with all the necessary furniture and apparatus for the present design.

The course or system of education to be pursued in the School will be strictly inductive and liberal. Patient and unwarried attention will be given, that the learners may be thorough in every branch of study—that they form correct intellectual and moral habits; respectful, kind and states successes. The government and discipline of the School will be uniformly administered with mild and parental decision.

The following studies will be introduced, arranged into three classes, viz:—Reading, with a scrupulous regard to Wather. Priving the principles of the School will be introduced, arranged into three classes, viz:—Reading, with a scrupulous regard to Wather.

tal decision.

The following studies will be introduced, arranged into three classes, viz:—Reading, with a scrapulous regard to Walker's Principles of Orthoepy and Elocution; Orthography, with a critical application of Walker's Key of elementary vowel sounds; Writing words and sentences on slates, from dictation; Penmanship; Modern, Ancient and Sacred Geography, and use of the Globes, with special attention to Maps, and Geographical Drawing; Intellectual and Written Arithmetic, and English Grammar; the Analysis of the principles and rules of English Grammar and Arithmetic will form a subject of constant and particular attention; and a reason for every answer given in recitation will be required of each scholar.

Also, a Practical System of Book-keeping; Elements of Geometry, and Natural Philosophy; History of the United States; Rhetoric; Elements of Logic and Algebra; Plain and Ornsmental Needle Work; Drawing, and Painting, and Vocal Music. The Latin and the most fashionable Modern Languages will be introduced, when the advanced state of the School shall demand them.

For the last mentioned studies, there will be additional tuition. Competent auxiliary teachers willfalso be provided, when their assistance shall be found necessary.

The qualifications for admission into the Third Class will be, six years of age, and an ability to read with a moderate degree of fluency.

be, six years of age, and an ability to read with a idegree of fluency.

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TUITION.

In the Third Class, \$6.—Second Class, \$8.—First, \$10.

Application can be made to the subscriber, at his residency.

No. 15 Boudoin Street, opposite Somerset place.

J. BAILEY.

MASS. S. S. UNION'S DEPOSITORY.

Conversations on the Bible—S. S. Treasury, vol. 21—Conversations on Sandwich Island Missions—Veracity of the Gospels and Acts of the Apostles—Youthful Memoirs—Mann's Epitome of the Evidences of Christianity—Rowe's Exercises—B. Ewing—Five Side Conversations—View of the Contents of th. 1d and New Testaments—Fimily Conversations—Alleine Alarm—Annals of the Poor—Dr. Humphrey on the Sabbath—S. S. Teacher's Visits—Senses of Childhood—Nursery Lessons—Hymns in Prose—History of Edwin Judd—Apprentices Dialogues—History of George Hicks—Free Thinker—Thomas Spence—The Awakened Tencher—Juvonile Memoirs—Memoirs of a Naval Office; and Malcon's Bible Dictionary.

C. C. DEAN, Agent. Boston, Jan. 6, 1830.

PENMANSHIP.

MISS NANCY FROST informs those parents in Boston who wish their Children to improve their Penmanship, that she has opened a School for that purpose at No. 4 School Street. And in order to accommodate all who may

Boston, Jan. 6, 1830.

School Street. And in order to accommodate all who may wish to attend, she will give lessons at any hour in the day commencing at 9 o'clock.

MISS FROST, to accommodate those young Ladies and Gentlemen who cannot attend during the day, will keep at Evening School from 6 to 9 o'clock.

Terms moderate, and made known at the Room where precipens of improvement in Miss E's word of intervalue.

specimens of improvement in Miss F.'s mode of instruction may be seen.

(f. Dec. 9.

EUGENE L. BELL, Commission Merchant, and wholesale Dealer in Shoes and Lentiler, has removed from No. 63, Water Street, to Nos. 15 & 16 North Market Street,—63, Water Street, to Nos. 15 & 16 North Market Street,—64, Water Street, to Nos. 15 & 16 North Market Street,—65, Water Street, to Nos. 15 & 16 North Market Street,—65, Water Street, to Nos. 15 & 16 North Market Street,—65, Water Street, to Nos. 15 & 16 North Market Street,—65, Water Street, to Nos. 15 & 16 North Market Street,—65, Water Street, to Nos. 15 & 16 North Market Street,—65, Water os, water Street, to Nos. 15 & 16 North Market Street,— where a good supply of Shoe Stock, such as Lining and Binding skins—Shoe-thread—Lastings—Ribbous—Galloom —Cords—Russia & Domestic Sheetings, brown & bleach'd Shirtings—Steel claspe and Ornments—black and color'd Roan skins, &c. &c. is offered for Sale, or in exchange for

Roan skins, &c. &c. is offered for Sale, or in exchange for Boots and Shoes, on liberal terms.

Also, an assortment of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Fluonels and other articles suitable for the Fall trade.

Manufacturers of Boots and Shoes are respectfully invited to call.

4m Boston, Oct. 21, 1829.

FOR SALE, under the Park Street Meeting House, 3 well built TOMBS. Inquire of EDMURD MURROK, No. 57, or GRORGE DENKY, No. 87, State-street.

Aug. 13.

FRANKLIN INSURANCE COMPANY. THE FRANKLIS INSURANCE COMPANY give notice, that their Capital Stock is THREE HUNDRED THOU-BAND DOLLARS, which is all paid in, and invested ascording to law; and that they make Insurance against

FIRE

on Buildings, Merchandize and other property.

They also insure on MARINE RISKS, to an amount not exceeding Thirty Thousand Dollars on any one risk. Office No. 44, State-Street, Boston Francis Wilcin, President.

JOSEPH WARD, Section 2008. Sept. 9, 1839; Joseph Ward, See'y.

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